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9 August 1983

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No. 1322

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BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF CLUNIES LAND--The Malay population of the Cocos Islands in Australian territory in the Indian Ocean is reported to have reacted with pleasure to the Australian Government's announcement yesterday that it would buy the remaining land on Cocos still owned by Mr John Clunies Ross whose family has ruled the island group for some 150 years. A Radio Australia Canberra correspondent, Ted Knes, quotes government officials, saying the Cocos Malays have been told of the plans by the islands' administrator, Mr (Erick Hensfield). The government said yesterday it was prepared to buy or compulsorily acquire about 5 hectares of land, which were excluded when the Clunies Ross holdings on Cocos were purchased by the previous government in 1978. Our correspondent quotes officials as saying the government made this offer to Mr Clunies Ross on Wednesday. The minister for territories, Mr Uren, said today the remaining property was being acquired for the political, social, and economic advancement of the Cocos people. A spokesman for the territories department said Mr Clunies Ross had been asked to nominate a purchase price. It was expected that Mr Clunies Ross would leave the territory once the purchase or acquisition went ahead. [Text] [BK221234 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 83]

CSO: 4200/732

XIENG KHOUANG PARTY LEADER SAYS PROVINCE 'NORMALIZED'

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 4 Apr 83 p 2

[Article: "Xieng Khouang Province Expansion Role"]

[Excerpts] Recently Mr Yong Yia Ya, assistant secretary of the party committee and also chairman of the Xieng Khouang Province administrative committee, told our reporter about the economic construction and socioculture of Xieng Khouang Province after the country was liberated.

The policy direction and also the policy concerning building the economy and socioculture in this province in the past year is aimed at the main policies of the party central committee, which is how to raise to a normal level living standards for the people of all ethnic groups. During the war Xieng Khouang Province was known to everyone as the province that was most destroyed in the whole country. Equipment and material were totally destroyed, and so was the farmland. In 1975 it was known to have only its people and empty meadows. However, his provincial party committee had a direction and also followed the party and government policies which had planned the following.

First, production by the people and farmers must be done by the new method of collective production, e.g. joining agricultural co-ops. Now throughout his province there are 145 agricultural co-ops in the section where the ricefields are still good.

Second, for the provincial party committee we considered agricultural production, e.g., cultivation, animal husbandry, forestry and irrigation as basic. This has resulted in the people of different ethnic groups carrying out this policy. In 1979, generally speaking, the people throughout Xieng Khouang were 100 percent self-sufficient in terms of the food supply. From 1979 to 1983 the standard of living of the people was raised to a normal level. Not only was the standard of living of the people improved, but people also carried out their obligation toward the government. For example, in 1981 the people participated in paying 1,200 tons of agricultural taxes to set up an investment for the government. In 1982-83 the people distributed a total of 1,816 tons of paddy rice to the government. In this way the economy and standard of living of the people is considered normalized.

Animal husbandry, forestry, irrigation, etc. are all also improved. Up to now they have gradually solved problems step by step. This is for the construction of the economy and the promotion of the standard of living for the people of all ethnic groups.

In a general social aspect the construction of new houses is not scattered like before. The backward traditions, e.g., superstitious beliefs, have gradually decreased a great deal. For example, previously in Mong marriages they had to pay as much as 7-8 (Khan) or 10-11 (Khan) per person. Now, however, most of them do not have to pay. They only have to set up a small rice platter just to let people know and accept their marriage, and that is all. Those who want to take some money just take a little for the sake of tradition. This is considered a big change, and superstitious beliefs are a lot less. Thus, in terms of cultural aspects things that are considered to be undesirable are gradually improved step by step.

9884

CS0: 4206/79

# REGISTRATION OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISES ORDERED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Mar 83 p 1

[Announcement No 225VtAC/VtC on Registration of Private Enterprises by Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee on 14 February 1983]

[Text] In order to implement the Council of Ministers Order No 356/LPDR concerning the approval and announcement of the registration of private enterprises and law No 05/82/LPDR of 1 October 1982 concerning industrial and trade tax collection and different private sector activities,

The Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee hereby announces to those Lao and aliens who engage in industrial, manufacturing, and trade enterprises, services in transportation, construction, repairs, alcohol distilling, vermicelli noodle, Vietnamese noodle and rice noodle production, and disease checking and treatment, that if they want to continue their enterprises or to open a new business in 1983 they should request application forms and additional information concerning the renewal of their old registration and make application for a new registration in the district tax office where their enterprises are located. They should bring the following documents with them:

Those who want to ask for renewal should bring their 1982 permits and licenses.

Those who do not yet have [any permits or licenses] or who are reapplying should bring the certificates of their former enterprises with the signature of approval of the local administrative authorities.

Those having alcohol distilling enterprises, vermicelli noodle, Vietnamese noodle, and rice noodle production, and disease examination and treatment must apply for licenses according to the regulations. Absolutely no enterprises are allowed to operate without licenses. Therefore, they must follow the measures issued by the higher echelons.

When an application is correctly and completely prepared it can be handed in to the district tax office where the enterprise is located. For the morning market, companies, associations, and factories, applications must be handed in to the Vientiane Capital finance section.

Applications must be received starting on 17 February 1983. Therefore, the authorities involved in taxes on trade, local administrative committees, companies, associations and the private sector should disseminate this order to the public for its information and implementation. Vientiane, 14 February 1983, Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee chairman Phao Phimmachan.

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CS0: 4206/85



FACTORY NATIONALIZED; PRODUCTIVITY, PROFITS, WAGES REPORTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 12 Mar 83 pp 2, 4

[Article by S. Thipthiangchan: "New Role of Agricultural Tool Production Factory"]

[Excerpt] Before becoming a manufacturer of agricultural tools this factory was a small one producing a few things, e.g., steel nails and barbed wire, and it called itself the Lao Industrial Factory. Soon after the nation was liberated the form of factory management was half-government and half-private. This means that the government and private sectors joined in the operation and divided up the profit by 51 and 49 percent. In the period of cooperation between the government and the private sector, if we consider the balance of revenues and expenses, the figure for expenses rose steadily and exceeded the expected figure nearly every year, and there was no economic balance. From this increasingly weak and progressively worsening situation, and to protect the rights and just interests of the workers on the path of socialism for our country, Vientiane Capital decided to control all the business of this factory. Meanwhile, a proposal was adopted to expand the new business by reconstructing the factory. This was begun in 1980, which was the first period in the first 5-Year Plan. It was the first step in carrying out the First 5-Year Plan for Vientiane Capital.

After 3 years of the socialist democratic management system of production (1980-1983), this agricultural tools factory has a total of 146 workers and 12 work units.

Its primary production is steel nails, barbed wire, plowshares, watering cans, buckets, plows, and chalk. There is a service production system making rice steamers, "Chouay", etc., depending on the customers' orders.

Speaking of the volume of production, this factory is now able to produce 5 tons 800 kilograms of steel nails a day, 500 kilograms or 25 coils of barbed wire, 300 kilograms of plowshares a day in the summer, 60 watering cans, 150 buckets, and 30 plows. Chalk is a secondary product of which it is expected to produce 80,000 small boxes in 1983.

When comparing the revenues and expenses, the factory is able to make profits exceeding the plan. For example, in 1980 one worker's income, if he was doing

an administrative task, was 201 kip, and a production worker got 307 kip. However, in 1983 an administrative worker receives 647 kip and a production worker gets 747 kip. This is basic income, and does not include other income. As for social welfare, the factory pays special attention to sick workers, e.g., the factory will pay for medicines to treat illnesses. Moreover, it has also built a nursery for the workers' children. The factory considers specialized task training important and teaches workers in order to advance the workers as technicians.

In the new plan for 1983-85 the factory has set its goals as follows: the primary issue is that it will now start to build electric steel boilers, and improve the factory to make it a semimodern machinery-equipped factory by moving in the direction of machine production to serve agriculture and industry; for example, water pumping machines, and threshers and grinders. It changes the direction of the present small production in the district as the primary driving force. This brief summary [concerns] the expansion of the agricultural tool production factory which is one factory in our Vientiane Capital. Of course [this] is only the period of improvement in order to create primary conditions for industrial bases according to the plenum set by our Third Party Congress.

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CS0: 4206/85

SRV-AIDED BRICK FACTORY IN VIENTIANE DESCRIBED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 15 Mar 83 pp 2, 4

[Article by S. Thip Thiangchan: "Friendship Brick Factory"]

[Text] As an example of one of the year's early socialist economic base constructions in the historical turning point of advancing in Vientiane Capital toward the nation's socialism, we cannot forget to mention a symbol of the special friendship and cooperation between the two socialist capitals (Vientiane and Hanoi) the newly-built brick factory which was begun in 1979. By now the basic construction has been 90 percent completed.

Comrade Soun Phachan, acting chairman of the board of directors of the Friendship Brick Factory, told us that the construction of this factory started in August 1979 with the firm cooperation of solidarity and friendship of the two nations, the two peoples, and especially the two capitals: Vientiane and Hanoi. That year was considered the beginning of the factory's construction. However, the fact is that this factory had revived its production along with its construction of a semi-modern system. The production and the new construction of this factory in 1982 raised its production capacity to 4,207,000 bricks. This is a new factor in training of laborers for the factory's first steps, which is very important in the history of brick and tile production for an underdeveloped nation and one which was recently liberated from colonialism during the seventies.

We cannot help feeling proud when we see the rapid growth of the factory construction system, which no one ever thought of before in this empty useless land. [It] is now a new thing and a new factor which is growing very fast and steadily expanding. This is not a dream that has come true to surprise us and make us believe superstitiously because socialist dialectics has demonstrated for us the correct knowledge of truth and the expansion rule which has emerged without "psychologisms" to mix in and cling to it.

After 7 years of transformation and socialist construction in our Vientiane Capital, if we view things as new socialist men, no matter whether those who were left by history are we ourselves, when we recall the past we cannot help but sob and feel sorry for our country and our people who were for 2 eras slaves of the powerful colonialists. However, if we now really [think about it] we might be in for a great shock concerning the expansion of this new

turning point and the new things we are talking about such as the Friendship Brick Factory.

Comrade Soun Phachan also told us in conclusion that this friendship factory with bilateral cooperation between the two capitals Vientiane and Hanoi will be completed at the end of this April at the latest. At the present time it is being feverishly worked on day and night. Along with this rush in construction, production groups have endlessly enhanced their new creativity, for example, in the production of fire resistant bricks and industrial tile, and the production of bricks for fences, doors and windows. Now this factory employs a total of 252 workers including 44 females. There are 3 mass organizations with a total membership of 86 comrades. All operations are under the direct guidance and close contact of the party committee and the Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee.

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CSO: 4206/85

SRV-AIDED MACHINE SHOP IN KHAMMOUAN NOTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Apr 83 p 2

[Article: "The Twenty-First of March Machine Shop in Khammouan Province"]

[Excerpts] It was the first time I had been to the twenty-first of March machine shop in Khammouan Province. It is in the eastern part of downtown Thakhek, and consists of four large buildings: the administration and board of directors offices, a building to produce ploughshares and frames, and a shop for workers who do smoothing-off and repair work. The fourth building is a workshop for blacksmithing, pail-making and making boxes for engine storage. This total construction was aided by Nghe Tinh Province of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 1980 and has been in normal operation to produce different equipment to serve farmers and different sections within the province.

The twenty-first of March machine shop consists of one electric generator, one electric carpenter's plane, 6 sanders, 2 machines for polishing metal, and other production equipment. When I arrived at the shop the workers in each section were busy. The loud noises of machines and steel hammering could be heard continuously. Comrade Singthong, a shop Youth Union member who is also responsible for the twenty-first of March machine shop told us about the shop situation in which 90 percent of the workers in this shop are Youth Union members. Now they are attentively carrying out their own tasks in order to score achievements to greet the historical nationwide Youth Union Congress, e.g., the ploughshares and frames production section was able to produce 1428 units in over 2 months, the smoothing-off and repair technicians earned 10,545 kip, and the box production section earned 23,532 kip.

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CSO: 4206/79

## ORDER ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, COOPERATIVIZATION PUBLISHED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 30 Mar 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] The plenum of the party central committee, the third session of the Third Congress, said that in 1983 we must strive for 1.2 million tons of rice production, raise the number of oxen and buffalo to 1.4 million, pigs to 1.25 million, improve the existing co-ops, and expand further in places that are possible and other matters.

For the implementation of the party central committee plenum, in the past 2-3 months many provinces, districts and bases demonstrated fairly good determination. However, their aims and ways to strive for it are still [too] general, and not yet detailed. This year the dry season rice is growing nicely. Many places do not use fuel oil like last year. However, the planting area can be only 50 percent of the plan. Therefore, the rice production quantity for which we must struggle to meet the expectation in the wet rice growing season must be the utmost. Collective animal husbandry is doing well. There was expansion in some places. Though there were some animal epidemics they were few and were treated in time. In some localities the existing co-ops were improved and expanded. However, when viewed as a whole, the content, direction and methods of improvement are not yet suitable for each goal. In the past 2-3 years our harvest was good each succeeding year. This year we must have awareness of natural disasters (drought and flood) that might occur, etc. These conditions demand that cadres and our people have a high spirit for struggling, and all levels and sections to have close guidance and true details so that we will be able to reach the set goals.

In order to strive for success, exceed the expected plan for wet rice production, raise the number of domestic animals, and improve and expand agricultural co-ops, from now until the end of this year, the Council of Ministers asks all levels and sections to determinedly accelerate things in carrying out the tasks, as follows:

1. All levels and work sections must help cadres and the people of all ethnic groups to absorb the policy and duty to expand agricultural production and the conversion of agricultural co-ops set by the party and government. In the bases, provinces, districts, cantons and villages, agricultural co-ops must reinspect the 1983 agricultural production plan and the conversion to agricultural co-ops, and look into what they do, how much has been done, and



how much is left to struggle to complete. From now to the end of the year some directions must be aimed at, as follows.

a. For cultivation in ricefield areas, we must strive to reach the expected level of the plan concerning the planting areas and production capacity. For widening the area we should move quickly on places with a few ricefields, and attentively mobilize the masses to widely engage in intensive agriculture using simple techniques suitable for the actual situation, e.g., build dikes around ricefields to keep water in, select good crop strains, produce in time with the season, weed, apply fertilizer, and put up fences and take good care of them. We should consider intensive agriculture as a primary technique to increase productivity and the quantity of production. In highland cultivation areas we must mobilize and help the highland farmers with capital and materials and equipment so that they can gradually turn to rice paddy farming, hill farming, settled hill farming and rotation hill farming. At the end of each year we must determinedly mobilize the people to limit the clearing of the highlands which is destroying the forests. We must correctly and strictly follow the plenum of the party central committee in this matter.

b. Animal husbandry. We must continuously mobilize the people to take good care of and expand their domestic animals on the basis of support, propaganda, and the use of advanced techniques for animal husbandry, to pay attention to building animal shelters, and to obtain manure. We should encourage the manufacture of animal food to meet their demands in a timely manner, using starchy crops for manufacturing animal food. We must expand the veterinarian network on down to cantons, villages and co-ops, giving them sufficient medicines for animal treatment and looking for and destroying animal diseases in a timely fashion.

c. Agricultural co-ops. We must put our energy into improving existing agricultural co-ops by focusing on natural conditions and socioeconomics in order to set directions for production, including cultivation, animal husbandry and expansion of occupations in the collective and family economy areas, determinedly using advanced techniques in production, effectively modifying management in labor, farmland, materials and equipment, capital, the division of income, etc.

Administrative committees and economic services must determine to do their best to help co-ops in finance, materials and equipment, and to supply the means of production and the purchase of produce. Meanwhile, we must firmly guide things in converting farmland to collective ownership, renting or buying draft oxen and buffalos, renting ricefields, providing guidance and thorough solutions regarding farmland left by owners who fled the country, rental farmland, etc. We should experiment by assigning contractual work to agricultural co-ops groups, production units, and co-op members so they can learn.

For the newly expanded agricultural co-ops and the old ones that are still weak, we must focus on training cadres on the boards of directors and inspection cadres, and take them to visit places where the work is going well. We must assign experienced cadres to provide guidance in details for the co-ops, and not treat them all the same. We must improve and expand and

broaden other forms, e.g., labor exchange units, and production solidarity units. This is to train farmers to get used to the collective living style and mutual assistance in production, and to prepare a plan and all possibilities to expand co-ops in 1984 starting right after the end of this year's wet rice growing season.

2. The Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Co-ops must host and operate with the sections concerned to carry out this task. It must assign cadres who have experience in production and agricultural co-ops to go down and help in different localities. For example, in provinces and districts that are heavy rice-growing areas, [they should] inspect and prepare for wet rice growing and agricultural co-op expansion, e.g., good strains, tools, draft labor, fuel oil, fertilizer, insecticide, medicines for treating animal diseases, etc. in order to help provinces, districts, cantons, villages and agricultural co-ops in reinspecting the production plan, e.g., planting, intensive agriculture techniques, improvement, and agricultural co-op expansion plans.

The localities should solve different actual problems on a self-sufficient basis and strengthen themselves. If there are any problems the localities cannot solve by themselves, they must report to the Council of Ministers to find ways to solve them in a timely fashion.

The National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry, the Ministry of Construction, Transportation and Posts, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Finance, the State Military Commission, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Public Health, etc. must be consistent with the roles and positions of their own sections toward agricultural production and agricultural co-op conversion. For example, they must accomplish irrigation, and supply and transport materials and equipment of all kinds down to cantons on time. They must organize to purchase the crops and other agricultural production, supply household goods for the people, put medicines for disease treatment into the people's hands, make it convenient for the co-ops and farmers to get loans, to study and improve, and add different policies in order to improve and widen the conversion to agricultural co-ops.

The Council of Ministers has assigned all of the above tasks to different ministries to immediately organize and carry out, and they must accomplish this by the end of May 1983.

3. Provincial and district administrative committees must consider wet rice production and the conversion to agricultural co-ops as the central duty of localities from now to the end of 1983, and must accomplish several tasks as follows:

- reinspect agricultural and agricultural co-op conversion plans; set the goals they must strive for from now to the end of the year; push forward [in] the sections; supply and transport materials and equipment for agricultural use to cantons, villages and agricultural co-ops;

- mobilize agricultural cadres and the local sections concerned, organize them as [working units], and then send them down to districts, cantons, villages and



agricultural co-ops by paying special attention to districts with heavy rice-growing areas;

--organize and guide several tasks in detail, as follows:

a) summarize what has been learned in intensive agriculture over the past year, make up a calendar showing the production seasons and techniques for each kind of plant, and open short-term seminars for operational unit cadres in the bases, cantons, villages and co-ops in order to help them firmly grasp techniques and management;

b) mobilize the people to build small-scale irrigation works, e.g., dikes around ricefields to preserve water, digging irrigation ditches, digging marshes for small water reservoirs, and continuously work on medium and large-scale irrigation that has been built just a little to its completion to use them for this year's growing season;

c) accelerate the repairs on hauling equipment and water pumps, and make ploughs, harrows and other agricultural tools to meet the needs of the people. Provinces and districts must share and average out their tools where there are many with those where they are lacking. Wherever the people are able to produce we must help them with raw materials and mobilize them to increase production. We must help any district, canton, village or co-op that lacks draft oxen and buffalo to contact and buy them from where there are many based on a price that both sides can agree on;

d) mobilize the fertilizer-making process of the masses to be strong and broaden it, taking the energy of youths and women as a nucleus; follow the slogan which says that all people and families should make fertilizer. A co-op must have a proper policy to buy fertilizer in order to encourage the co-op to produce a lot of stable manure and compost.

--Guide in ploughing and planting so this will be done in time for the season, which is a primary decision; attentively and effectively inspect, protect and fight against pests.

--When carrying out their own duty, provinces and districts must firmly grasp the situation, and give praise where a job is being carried out well and in a timely manner. They must help where there is a problem. A primary summary must be completely organized concerning this year's production season on 15 August 1983 in time for nationwide agricultural congress.

Ministers, the chairmen of state commissions, chairmen of administrative committees of all provinces and of Vientiane Capital must adopt a detailed plan for their sections in their own localities by focusing on the order of the Council of Ministers. They must be directly responsible for organizing the implementation of this operation to the Council of Ministers and must regularly report the outcome to the Council of Ministers. Vientiane, 21 March 1983. Signed on behalf of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Nouthak Phoumsavan.

9884

CSO: 4206/79

VIENTIANE CAPITAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, VEHICLE REGULATIONS PUBLISHED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 10 Mar 83 p 2

[Circular on Changes in Vehicle Registration and Plates by the Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee Chairman for 1 January 1983]

[Text] Subject: Changes in Vehicle Registration and Plates

In order to follow the plenum of the party Central Committee Politburo and also the guidance of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, in 1982 Vientiane Capital was separated into 2 parts: Vientiane Capital and Vientiane Province.

In order to facilitate control of all kinds of vehicles in their own area of responsibility and to avoid confusion in inspection, the Vientiane Capital administrative committee hereby issues this circular to all offices and government and collective organizations, and to people who own vehicles. It announces that starting from January 1983 Vientiane Capital will change plates and registrations for all kinds of vehicles that come under the jurisdiction of Vientiane Capital, as follows:

I. Vientiane Capital control area

After the division of Vientiane City and Province into Vientiane Capital and Vientiane Province, the Vientiane Capital control area consists of 7 districts:

1. Nasaithong District
2. Sikottabong District
3. Chanthabouli District
4. Saithani District
5. Saisetha District
6. Sisattanak District
7. Hatsuifong District

II. Registration and Vehicle Plates

Vehicles of all types in the Vientiane Capital control areas above, including state, collective, and private vehicles, are subject to the following changes:

(1) all state-owned vehicles including those of the administrative sector and enterprises have abbreviations indicating their locations on top and type of vehicle on the bottom, for example,  $\frac{\text{VtC0001}}{\text{a}}$ ,  $\frac{\text{VtC0002}}{\text{b}}$ ,  $\frac{\text{VtC0004}}{\text{c}}$ ,  $\frac{\text{VtC0005}}{\text{d}}$ . The size and color of the plates remains the same for green registrations.

(2) car plates for diplomats and different international organizations are unchanged.

(3) private cars for Lao and aliens in the Vientiane Capital area have the abbreviation of the jurisdiction they are subject to at the bottom and the abbreviation for the category of vehicle on top, for example,  $\frac{\text{a0001}}{\text{VtC}}$ ,  $\frac{\text{b0002}}{\text{VtC}}$ ,  $\frac{\text{d0004}}{\text{VtC}}$ ,  $\frac{\text{e0005}}{\text{VtC}}$ . The size for the plates is still the same, and the registration is green.

(4) pedicabs belonging to organizations and which are used for family business have black plates with yellow letters. The sizes are the same and the registration is orange.

(5) pedicabs that do not belong to organizations and are not used for family enterprises have white plates with black letters. The sizes will remain the same, and the registration is orange.

(6) all motorcycles have black plates with white letters and green registration.

The plates and registration for the vehicles above are for those vehicles previously assigned by the Ministry of Communications, Public Works, and Transportation to the control of Vientiane Capital. According to this circular, the changes will be effective January 1983 at the transportation and posts and base construction service, Vientiane Capital. Therefore, this is to inform and be implemented. Vientiane, 1 January 1983. Chairman of the Vientiane Capital Administrative Committee, Paho Phimmachan.

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CSO: 4206/85

## CONSTRUCTION CHIEF COMMENTS ON PROGRESS ON ROUTE 9

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Route 9 Construction Company, Irrigation Company No 2, Succeeds in Its Plan for the 1st Quarter of the Year"]

[Text] In the 1st quarter this year cadres and workers of the Route 9 construction company under Irrigation Company No 2 succeeded in struggling and carrying out the plan to raise the level and improve Route 9 between Km 105 at Ban Mai Phosai, Phalan Canton, Atsaphangthong District, Savannakhet Province to Km 115 as expected. This means they were able to clear 440,000 cubic meters from the road length, scrape off 300,000 cubic meters of the road surface, and fill 47,228 cubic meters of dirt for the road base and 42,529 cubic meters of dirt for the road surface.

Construction chief Comrade Bounmi Lattanatai told us that according to the plenum of the Council of Ministers No 311 COM, 1980, concerning the raising of the level and improving Route 9, its aim is to ensure convenient communications and transportation and also to implement the plenum of the third party congress and to carry out the first five year economic development plan to become reality. The central irrigation construction company No 2 and also the Route 9 construction company were separated from the former Ministry of Communications and Transportation to improve and raise the road surface level of Route 9 from Km 80 to Km 130. Since the start of the actual work on 9 January 1981 they have been able to succeed in basically improving and raising the 13 m wide road surface from Km 80 to Km 115 and in constructing over 10 water drainage sections.

Besides attentively and effectively improving and raising the road surface level and constructing water drainage, the Route 9 construction company workers of irrigation construction company No 2 also worked to help construct the Se Sangsoi Bridge, which has just recently been completed. In particular, they were assigned to fill both ends of the bridgehead and to help in construction to prevent the river bank from collapsing by transporting many tens of thousands of cubic meters for fill. All of the recent achievements have given them great pride and to us that everyone could see their own important duty in defending and constructing socialism. At the end Comrade Bounmi Lattanatai emphasized that in the past and also at the present, though facing difficulties because of the weather and some places along the road facing problems and scarcity resulting from bombs left from the destructive war of the American imperialists, our cadres and workers are all willing to accelerate carrying out the plan to victoriously improve and raise the road surface to its completion as planned.

CRACKDOWN ON ILLEGAL CULTURAL TROUPES SUGGESTED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 26, 28 Feb 83

["Conversation with the Editor" Column: "What Can We Do About Private Tape Recording Stores?"]

[26 Feb 83 p 2]

[Text] [Question] To the editor of VIENTIANE MAI. I have been following your work regularly and I would like to praise you for providing this platform to help to solve problems and to clear up quite effectively some questions for the masses.

Last week I read an announcement concerning the cultural control plan throughout Vientiane Capital and I can see that these regulations are useful for control and inspection. However, I am still interested in knowing if the private cassette shops which are now all over Vientiane Capital still have the right to serve the public. If so, what can we do? Or are they completely banned?

I hope you can clear this up for me. From Vieng, 2 February 1983.

[Answer] Dear Comrade Vieng. Concerning some directions in cultural base construction, our Third Party Congress indicated that in order to expand the nation's fine heritage in culture, art and literature, and also to search out that which is culturally best for construction of new socialist cultural bases so that everyone--all families, villages and all ethnic groups--are steadily happy and cheerful, to encourage the spirit of emulation of work, solidarity, love and equality, to respect and help each other, we must fight to wipe out the remnants of the reactionary culture left by the old regime that poisoned the people and we must fight against and stop the infiltration of the outside wicked reactionary culture.

The Vientiane Capital administrative committee carries out the base-level task by responding to the clear-sighted policy in our Third Party Congress plenum, the plenum of the Council of Ministers No 48/COM on 24 March 1982 concerning the control of cultural products in the LPDR; letter No 235 on 27 February 1981 of the Ministry of Propaganda, Culture and Tourism concerning cultural control in localities; and circular No 1207 on 15 August 1981 concerning films and



movies of all kinds. Specifically referring to the amateur cultural troupe controls issued by the Vientiane Capital administrative committee No 222/VtC on 9 February 1983 which said that all amateur cultural troupes, stores that record and distribute cassette tapes of songs, and those who have movie projectors, including the general public, must report and register for 1983 at the Vientiane Capital propaganda and cultural training section from the date of the announcement until 16 March 1983. If it is beyond this date it will be considered in violation of the regulations. The committee will go down to check and carry out further appropriate measures.

[28 Feb 83 pp 2, 4]

[Text] The above are some regulations in the circular. For details you can look for it in the newspaper where it has already been covered.

I hope you understand the above is a clear answer. However, to make it clearer for you we would like to review the control regulations indicated in No 3 that any individual, family, or private sector having musical instruments, and private story-singing groups, no matter whether they are cadres working under the government or merchants, and the people who use the instruments and this occupation to earn income for themselves (this means to earn money from culture outside the organization), they are absolutely not allowed to set up and perform to earn income on their own. However, if they want to do this, they must apply and send their applications to the Vientiane Capital propaganda and cultural training section for consultation and permission. (They are absolutely not allowed to perform during the time they have not yet been checked out and given permission).

Comrade, you should reread it thoroughly one more time. If you still do not understand, please go and ask for further explanation at the Vientiane Capital propaganda section in the Khoua Louang ward during daily office hours.

As far as we know, amateur cultural troupes in many areas have now made contact and proceeded correctly with their documents. Meanwhile, there are some areas that still have not yet implemented it, e.g., different tape cassette distribution shops in Vientiane Capital. [Where] these are considered no progress has yet been made. Thus, we ask permission from the cultural section to invite all of you who are engaged in such occupations to hurry and report and proceed correctly [with your] business in the section mentioned in order to be consistent with the regulations in the announcement not later than this coming 16 March 1983. If it is beyond this date the committee concerned will go to inspect. When they find that anyone or any stores are still not correctly following this circular, that person or store will be considered to be in violation of the regulations and they must be further dealt with according to government regulations.

Therefore, Comrade Vieng, you should rush to report now because when a regulation is set up on any matter and is not followed, those persons not complying will be considered to be against the collective interests of society, whether he wants to be or not, he will be considered a violator, and will undoubtedly be punished. We are sorry that we talk to you candidly but we want

you to understand, and not to slander and not to blame anyone. We only ask everyone to be responsible for social work, where society sets the rules for the society itself. The setting up of regulations to control amateur cultural troupes in the past and also the one that is being used now are all aimed at maintaining order, setting up a new and bright lifestyle for the people, training the masses to accept new arts and culture, helping our nation's fine arts and culture to expand and become strong to serve the central political duty of our party and government, helping the masses and ethnic groups advance themselves in enlightened and civilized living for the nation, and for the enlightened and advanced regime on the path of proletarian internationalism set up and led by the true Marxist-Leninist party.

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CS0: 4206/85

# NATIONALITIES TEACHER TRAINING DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 6 Apr 83 pp 2-3

[Article by Dok Boua Meuang Vang: "Vang Viang District Nationalities Teacher Training School"]

[Excerpts] As we already know, since the country has been liberated the number of teachers has increased more than before. Each teacher training school every year produces a fair number of teachers to serve in education. However, the number of teachers has not yet met the needs of the task, especially in mountainous and hard-to-reach areas where the nationalities live. Therefore, the Ministry of Education planned to build a nationalities teacher training school aimed specifically at training nationalities teaching cadres. It is hoped that after finishing the course they will return to teach in their own localities.

The Vang Viang District Nationalities Teacher Training School was built for the purpose mentioned in October 1981. There are 2 people on the board of directors, 12 teachers, and 2 housemothers. In the past academic year there were 35 students including 11 female students who went to this school and who passed the examination. This year alone there are 47 students studying, of which 11 are females. All of them are children of the nationalities and ethnic groups from each canton in Vang Viang District. Each student is approximately 16-18 years of age, and all graduated from the elementary school level. This academic year started October 1982, and it is expected to have examinations at the end of April 1983 because it is on a six-month curriculum. The textbooks are only for the elementary-level teaching curriculum. It is considered an intensive teacher training school. It is only one whole year old. Thus, it is not unusual that carrying out the new task and lack of experience is a little bit difficult, e.g., teaching equipment is still lacking and the level of knowledge for each student is not uniform.

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CSO: 4206/79



# GUERRILLAS IN THAI BORDER DISTRICT MAINTAIN SECURITY

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Apr 83 p 3

[Article: "Guerrilla Unit of 'Cho' Canton"]

[Text] With the close guidance and leadership of the party committee, and the provincial and district administrative committees, and especially the serious study and training of the Louang Namtha Province guerrilla militia, they have made the guerrilla unit which is only 3-4 years old, fast-growing and strong in many respects.

The "Cho" Canton guerrilla unit under Tonpheung District, Louang Namtha Province, is a fast-growing guerrilla unit tested in the flame of national defense and socialist construction. This unit was set up just in 1979. At first the organization and military forces in the unit were not solid and sufficient. Later on, after only 3-4 years of operation, by carrying out the slogan "to both carry out the task and also improve the unit; to work and also to learn at the same time," in a short period their unit gradually acquired a new face in many aspects. They unite themselves as one and have a solid ideology. They can differentiate friend from foe correctly and they clearly understand the enemies' tricks. They understand their own duty, they are patriotic and truly love the new regime and socialism, and they vehemently hate the enemies. The organization has steadily become solid and has expanded to be a complete and strong unit from being backward to become a complete and semimodern military force.

Their personnel are children of parents who are diligent and brave people.

By following the slogan "to maintain the peace and security of localities and everything to solidly defend the young socialism," in the past throughout their unit they were able to score a number of achievements: they launched 293 big and small operations to defend their territory, they mobilized the people in different villages many tens of times, and they were on guard to protect houses on hundreds of occasions. Moreover, their unit also determinedly takes part in increasing production and harvesting rice and starchy crops.

Besides attentively taking part in these tasks, they also helped the families who faced difficulties on hundreds of occasions.

Their achievements and their actual activities in the past have helped the local people and different levels of administrative committees to even increase their trust in them.

Now, more than ever, their unit is full of progress and strength. From the actual activities in their operation and carrying out the serious but glorious task, in the past their unit gave birth to many cadres who are outstanding in their work as good examples for their friends and the public.

The strength of their unit resulted in "Cho" Canton becoming a stronghold of the beloved fatherland in the northern area of rich and beautiful Louang Namtha. Their unit is fit for the confidence and praise of the higher echelons as an outstanding unit in Louang Namtha Province.

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CSO: 4206/79

## BRIEFS

**KHAMMOUAN BANKING**--Last year, workers at the Khammouan provincial branch of the government bank, though facing many difficulties, effectively struggled to carry out their cash management with correct calculations, and participated in encouraging production, administration, national defense and security, construction of the economic base, education and culture, and gradually raised the standard of living of the cadres and the people. In 1982 their cash figures exceeded the expected level by 1.44 percent, and they carried out the banking and loans as expected. Also, cadres, the military, merchants, agricultural co-op members and farmers in this area deposited over 500,000 kip in their savings accounts. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Apr 83 p 1] 9884

**JAPANESE AID**--On the morning of 12 April 1983 a ceremony was held in the Ministry of Construction to sign an agreement between Laos and Japan concerning the exchange of documents for assistance to repair the Kao Liao piped water plant and to expand an additional water pipe system approximately 20 km to the areas around Vientiane Capital, e.g., Dong Dok Teachers College, Phon Tong Canton, the Lao Plywood Industry Factory, and the Pong Plain area. The total of 600 million yen was a gift by the Japanese government to the LPDR for 1982-83. The person on the Lao side who signed the agreement was Mr Seun Phensanghan, deputy minister of the Ministry of Construction. On the Japanese side there was (Yasinao Odaka), Japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR. [Also attending were] Mr Kemphon Phouipaseut, acting minister of construction, along with high-level cadres of both sides. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Apr 83 pp 1, 3] 9884

**SHORTFALL IN TAX COLLECTION**--From the first day which was the end of November 1982 to the last day in February 1983, Vientiane Province collected a total of over 2,490 tons of agricultural taxes which is 71.18 percent of the plan. Moreover, [a] meeting also selected districts, cantons, and villages along with people who have outstanding achievements in the last agricultural taxes payment in order to praise and express gratitude to those who have achieved this task. [Excerpt] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 11 Mar 83 p 1] 9884

POSSIBILITY OF MCA, GERAKAN MERGER REPORTED

Suggested Joint Study

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 17 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Datuk Michael Chen Wing Sum, vice chairman of Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia [GERAKAN], suggested that his party and Malayan Chinese Association [MCA], jointly study the possibility of their merger in order to eliminate mutual distrust.

He held that such a move would benefit the National Front, because no scramble for seats between the two parties concerned would crop up again in a general election.

The former acting president of MCA made these remarks while commenting on a statement made by Datuk Dr Leong Wee Pan, MCA's vice president, who advocated closer cooperation between the two parties in the wider interest of Chinese unity.

Michael Chen, who left MCA in June 1981, hoped that Datuk Leong was sincere in making his public statement.

He suggested an early date for leaders of both parties to discuss calmly the admittedly thorny problem of collaboration.

In his opinion, the difficulties involve mainly the differing political system and conflicts in interest between the two parties, because MCA has never stopped trying to regain its control for governance in Penang.

That's why Datuk Michael Chen made the proposal for both parties to study the merger possibility.

He added: "This move will involve a revision of the party system, and in this connection I personally believe that a multinational political party would be more beneficial.

"At any rate, I hope to see more concrete steps leading toward the merger, for this would stamp out the mutual distrust and misunderstanding between MCA and GERAKAN."

Recently, leaders of both parties did bring up the subject of collaboration.

Commenting on recent press reports purporting that Michael Chen was coveting GERAKAN's post of acting chairmanship, currently held by Datuk Paul Leong Khee Seong, minister of primary industries, he said: "It is normal that as the day for a party election approaches, the air is filled with rumors and speculations."

(GERAKAN is scheduled to hold its election of officers next year.)

However, Michael Chen added, there is no problem between himself, on the one hand, and Datuk Paul Leong and party chairman Dr Lim Keng Yaik, on the other. "We are cooperating fine."

#### Prospects Dim

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 21 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] In the wake of Datuk Michael Chen's remarks, prospects for merger between Malayan Chinese Association [MCA] and Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN] have dimmed.

Two days ago Datuk Michael Chen, in his capacity as vice chairman of GERAKAN, gave his reaction to a statement made in Penang by Dr Leong Wee Pan, MCA's deputy president, who was hoping for collaboration between the two parties for the sake of Chinese unity.

Michael Chen proposed that both parties carry out a feasibility study on the merger. He said that collaboration would involve a revision of the system of one of the parties. Personally, he said, a party with multinational membership would bring greater benefit to its members and the society in general.

However, it is certain that such a view is unacceptable to MCA which is a party made up purely of one race, just as UMNO is a party strictly composed of Malays.

The MCA strives entirely for the interests of Malaysian citizens of Chinese descent, while the GERAKAN comprises three major nationalities and pursues policies and lines diametrically opposed to MCA's.

The feud between MCA and GERAKAN is an open secret. Although both parties are members of the National Front, they have been fighting against each other all the time, each side sparing no effort in discrediting the other.

An inkling of their animosity may be gleaned from the actions of the party members during a general election. When a MCA candidate is leading at the polls, GERAKAN members will not lend a helping hand to carry the lead on to victory, and vice versa.

If Michael Chen's proposal is to be followed, one of the parties must revise its traditional system, and MCA will definitely refuse to "negotiate" on the precondition that "a multinational political party" is more beneficial.

If the GERAKAN's policy is to be revised, it is believed that no positive result will ensue which will conform to the benefits, prestige and wishes of its multinational members.

Nevertheless, it is hoped that on the major premise of achieving unity among the Chinese, both parties can achieve a certain degree of cooperation, at least by putting mutual destruction and alienation to an end.

9300

CSO: 4205/8

SARAWAK CHINESE MERCHANTS SUPPORT FORMATION OF ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 18 Jun 83 p 10

[Text] Datuk Wee Boon Pin, president of Sarawak Chinese Merchants Federation, stressed that the federation supports and rallies around the prime minister's concept of a "Malaysian Joint Enterprise Group" because it would provide Chinese industrial and commercial circles with advantageous conditions and fine opportunities to participate in the mainstream of national economy.

Datuk Wee made these remarks in the course of his speech before the 18th Congress of the Sarawak Chinese Merchants Federation.

He said: "The private sector and the government side should clear up their mutual suspicions and misgivings, and respect each other's capabilities with the view to setting up a Malaysia where all the people can enjoy an equal footing and common prosperity."

Datuk Wee pointed out: "The prime minister's idea of forming a Malaysian joint enterprise group is a proposal charged with courage and a spirit of reformism. It embodies our national leaders' full understanding of the significance of the role played by the private industrial sector in promoting the development of our national economy."

He said: "It is noteworthy that in mentioning private and nongovernmental bodies, the prime minister did not touch upon racial distinction. This signifies that these groups, whether individually or collectively operated, will embrace all private enterprises of all nationalities, including Chinese private industries, of course. It cannot be denied that ever since the implementation of the New Economic Policy, some deviations have taken place, and this fact has caused Chinese industrial and commercial circles basically to adopt a negative attitude in trying to overcome difficult economic problems. However, the Chinese have, in time, gradually learned, through experience, that in order to overcome economic difficulties, they must adopt a positive attitude by working energetically and fighting for participation in the mainstream of our national economy."

Datuk Wee stressed: "What we need is joint enterprise and collaboration based on mutual trust and respect."



In his speech, Datuk Wee also described the progress of the "Joint Commercial Council" formed by the Sarawak Chinese Merchants Federation and the Sarawak Bumiputra Chamber of Commerce.

He divulged that during the past year or so, business carried out by the "Joint Commercial Council" has obtained satisfactory results. This body made a pre-tax profit of more than M\$1,507,000, of which M\$640,000 went to the Sarawak Chinese Merchants Federation on the strength of its ownership of 40 percent of the total shares.

The remaining 60 percent of the shares are owned by the Sarawak Economic Development Bureau in behalf of the Bumiputra Chamber of Commerce.

Datuk Wee said the accrued profit would be utilized to replenish the funds of the federation and its subsidiary members for the eventual benefit of the Chinese community in Sarawak.

This federation held its 19th congress at the Chinese Chamber Of Commerce Mansion in Sibn on 12 June, which was attended by more than 100 delegates from member associations in Sarawak's 18 divisions. The congress unanimously adopted the following 47 proposals and also resolved to hold its 19th congress in Miri, northern Sarawak. Following is a list of resolutions passed by the congress:

#### Land, Agriculture, Housing

- 1) Reclaim land for individuals of all nationalities who are by vocation truly farmers, so that each one owns a piece of land;
- 2) If the government has low-cost housing available, it should be fairly allocated to all needy nationalities;
- 3) Request the government to supply land to local farmers to plant pepper;
- 4) Request the government to abolish import tax for fertilizer and pesticide, and to give subsidies for fertilizer;
- 5) Request the government to increase subsidies for pepper farmers (same as rice farmers). When black pepper fetched M\$230 per quintal and white pepper about M\$330 per quintal, the government gave a subsidy of M\$30 per quintal;
- 6) Speedily manufacture cheap goods for the benefit of the people;
- 7) Request state authorities to open land for the farmers to own.

#### Navigation, Transportation

- 8) Urge the local government to install street lights at Batu Pasar Baru;
- 9) Urge the government to build a wide concrete bridge spanning over Batu River at Batu Pasar Baru to facilitate communication with Pasar Lama;



- 10) Urge the government to widen and dredge the harbor lying opposite Batu Pasar Baru harbor in order to facilitate transportation;
- 11) Urge the authorities concerned to pave with asphalt the road running from Simpangkong through Sibu and Mindoro to Miri;
- 12) Urge the land communication bureau concerned to handle directly registration of motor vehicles and return tolls collected in the past;
- 13) Urge the government to pave Baram-Marudi thoroughfare with asphalt;
- 14) Urge the government to speedily improve the runway of Makah Airport;
- 15) Mukah also urgently needs an inner harbor for motorboats;
- 16) Urge the government to open up new harbors to ease water transportation;
- 17) Urge the government to pave highways with asphalt;
- 18) Appeal to Malaysian Airways to give special fare discounts to senior citizens (over 55 years) for domestic travels;
- 19) Urge Malaysian Airways to abolish its policy (valid in Eastern Malaysia) of imposing a 25 percent fine against a plane fare cancelled 24 hours before departure time.

#### Business and Economy

- 20) Urge the authorities to install gas pipes for
- 21) Appeal to the government to abolish fertilizer import tax;
- 22) Request the authorities to authorize the Industry and Commerce Bureau to extend license permits;
- 23) Urge the authorities not to increase gas rates in Miri;
- 24) Request the authorities to calculate and settle customs duties within 3 months;
- 25) Appeal to the government seriously to review its pepper policy;
- 26) Urge the government to simplify and speed up the handling of procedures and documents for business expansions;
- 27) Request the authorities to relax the restrictions for importers and exporters to visit China in order to attend the Guangzhou Trade Fair and also to simplify the procedures;
- 28) Urge the authorities to reduce electricity rates;
- 29) In prohibiting certain foreign commodities to be imported, the government should permit the importation of such goods for which a letter of credit has been issued.

#### Education and Culture

- 30) Request the government to give deserving students an opportunity to undergo training toward becoming Chinese-language teachers;

- 31) Urge the authorities to add a Chinese course in government high schools' transitional classes, so that Chinese children may have an opportunity to study Chinese;
- 32) Request the authorities to assign the responsibility for permits and supervision of the chartering of streets and gutters to a department;
- 33) Appeal to the Chinese Merchants Federation to establish loan funds for deserving Chinese students to further their studies in colleges and universities;
- 34) Request the government to speedily earmark the subsidies which have been approved;
- 35) The congress requests Chinese industrial and commercial institutions to employ graduates of Chinese schools by way of supporting Chinese education;
- 36) Request that a complete university be established in Kuching;
- 37) The national language [bahasa Malaysia] is to be officially regarded as the sole official language in Sarawak in 1985, so we now request that the deadline be postponed until 1995.

#### Others

- 38) Urge the government to improve the services of the Fire Brigade;
- 39) Request the authorities concerned to improve the handling of civil rights to relieve sufferings;
- 40) Appeal to the department concerned to improve the facilities of the fire station at Binatan and increase its personnel;
- 41) Request that a hospital be constructed at Binatan to replace the existing small polyclinic;
- 42) Request the authorities to provide police patrols at night in all towns and cities;
- 43) Request the government to set up a fire station at Saracho;
- 44) Request the authorities to authorize the Immigration Bureau at Sibu and Miri to issue international passports directly to applicants;
- 45) Policy patrolling should be increased in order to reduce crime and safeguard peace and order;
- 46) Strengthen the secretariat and improve the work efficiency of the Sarawak Chinese Merchants Federation;
- 47) The congress fully supports our prime minister's proposal to set up a Malaysian joint enterprise body and urges all Chinese business circles to give attention to it and react positively.

9300

CSO: 4205/9

DIFFERING VIEWS ON EXTENSION OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY REPORTED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 21 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Various political leaders said yesterday that if the government decide to prolong the New Economic Policy [NEP], everyone will benefit from it.

Many of them welcomed an extension of NEP or an initiation of a post-1990 economic strategy which can stamp out poverty and plural society for the benefit of one and all.

Dr Ong Hean Tee, chief of political bureau, Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN] in Penang, said: "The government must assume the task of always attaining this goal."

He added: "In a multinational society, it is extremely important to strive for direct benefits to be enjoyed by all citizens, irrespective of race, religion or geographical location."

Datuk Mustafa, secretary general of United Malays National Organization [UMNO], said that his party will study the situation prevailing in 1990 and if NEP cannot achieve its targets by that time, an extension will definitely be called for.

He continued that every member party of the National Front and every Malaysian citizen must bear the responsibility to push for NEP's success.

Fully supporting Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam's recent statement published in a Singapore monthly, Datuk Mustafa added: "To get rid of poverty and a pluralistic society, everybody must uphold the New Economic Policy."

In the ASEAN OUTLOOK magazine Datuk Musa pointed out that although the year 1990 has been set as the deadline for the completion of NEP's goals, there was no rigid stipulation that the policy is to be concluded in 1990.

He also said if the goals are not achieved by 1990, the government may adopt a new economic strategy.

Leaders of MCA, Malaysian Indian Congress and Malaysian People's Socialist Party [PSRM] would make no comment on the matter. Nor would Mr Yusuf, chairman of the Pan-Islamic Party.

Dr Ong Hean Tze, GERAKAN's leader and Penang state assemblyman, said that due to deviations caused by some overzealous officials and politicians in pushing government programs, a prolongation of the New Economic Policy would continue to reduce the chances of participation for certain regions.

He hoped that the extension of the policy would provide all citizens with an opportunity to acquire a fair and even distribution of national wealth.

Samsuri, member of Parliament and UMNO's Penang state liaison committee vice chairman, said the NEP's deadline should be extended, because the living standards of villagers, fishermen and farmers have not been improved.

"Although farmers are earning more money today, there is still a big gap between the incomes of urban dwellers and villagers," he explained.

Samsuri said: "Farmers and fishermen are earning about M\$200 per month, while a construction worker can earn about M\$40 per day. This is a big difference."

He said after 7 years it is still not enough to narrow this gap. Gooy Hock Sing, member of Parliament and Penang's GERAKAN secretary, said that his party is not surprised at all that the government will extend the NEP in 1990. He said the government may succeed in minimizing the degree of plural society, but it has failed in eradicating poverty thus far.

9300

CSO: 4205/8

SOARING ARRIVALS OF 'BOAT PEOPLE' CAUSE ANXIETY

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 23 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

**KUALA TRENGGANU, Wed:—**

The Terengganu UMNO youth has expressed concern over the increasing rate of Vietnamese illegal immigrant arrivals to Malaysia, particularly to Terengganu, and decreasing rate of their resettlement in third countries.

Its head, Encik Ismail said, in a statement said the movement regretted that third countries were adopting a selective attitude in accepting the immigrants.

Mej. Jen. Datuk Abdullah Shamsuddin, Director of the special task force for the immigrants, task force VIII, had yesterday said more Vietnamese illegal immigrant boats were landing in Malaysia but fewer immigrants were leaving transit camps in the country to resettlement countries.

Encik Ismail, who is the Member of Parliament for Kemaman, said the movement was worried that the social problems experienced by Terengganu people during the height of influx of the immigrants to Malaysia would once again surface in the state.

In Kota Bharu the Kelantan UMNO youth also expressed concern over the increasing number of Vietnamese illegal immigrant arrivals in Malaysia.

Its secretary, Encik Rozali Ishak, said the Malaysian government was taking so much time and trouble to resolve the problem but its efforts were not getting the expected support from the third countries, particularly the United States.

He urged the United States embassy in Kuala Lumpur to take steps to help resolve the problem.

In Pahang, secretary of the state UMNO youth movement, Encik Abdul Manaf Abdullah, called for more stringent patrolling of Malaysian territorial waters.

He also warned of the possibility of certain groups of the immigrants trying to propagate undesirable ideologies or thinking among locals.

## COUNTERTRADE WITH PAKISTAN INITIATED

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 25 Jun 83 p 3

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Fri: —**Malaysia has initiated countertrading, a form of barter trade, with Pakistan, exchanging palm oil for fruits and rice.

Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen told reporters here yesterday the volume of good exchanged was not big but augured well for the future.

Tengku Rithauddeen said Malaysia was also exploring the possibility of countertrading with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Brazil.

Romania and Yugoslavia had also indicated their interests to countertrade with Malaysia, he said.

### Co-Operation Sought

He said Malaysia had also discussed the matter with East Germany, Hungary, Russia, Argentina and Thailand.

Meanwhile, the ministry had also sought the cooperation of local banks, firms and government agencies to make countertrading a success.

Tengku Rithauddeen said the private sector particularly Sogoshoshas would play the major role in countertrading with the government helping them in line with the Malaysia Inc. concept.

He said Malaysian companies should venture out globally and not confined their business only to the region.

To help them in this, the ministry had set up a research and information unit on countertrading in its international commerce division.

He said the unit's role was only advisory. —

## CALL FOR GOVERNMENT AID FOR CHINESE SCHOOLS

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 24 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

**KUCHING, Thurs:—**  
The government was today urged to give financial aids to Chinese independent schools as they are also producing man-power required for nation building.

In making the call, the Batu Kawa Min Lit Secondary School Management Board chairman, Mr Yeo Chin Tiong said that the academic standard of Chinese independent schools' students was comparable to those from government schools.

He said that Chinese independent schools emphasized on three major languages — Chinese, Bahasa Malaysia and English.

Speaking at a dialogue session with members of the press at the school, Mr Yeo said that Chinese independent schools in Sarawak were facing a common major problem — the shortage of funds to run the schools.

"If the government could give us financial assistance, it would very much help to alleviate the burden of the schools' management boards," he added.

Mr. Yeo said that the other problems faced by these schools were the shortage of students and teachers, though many parents were aware that the future of Chinese independent schools was bright, and the Chinese community was willing to support the schools, both financially and morally.

On the financial status of Min Lit Secondary Schools, one of the five Chinese independent schools in the First Division, he said that the school was sustaining an annual deficit of about \$30,000.

He said that the school's management board was currently carrying out a fund-raising drive and had so

far collected about \$30,000 from the residents in Batu Kawa.

"The response from the people here towards the fund-raising campaign is indeed overwhelming and beyond our expectations.

"To achieve our target of \$70,000, we will seek more donations in Kuching," he said.

The school, established in 1966, is operating three classes, with more than 80 students and five staff at present.

The school's supervisor, Mr Voon Kim Fah urged the government to admit senior graduates from Chinese schools into Teachers' Training Colleges so as to train them as qualified teachers.

He said that this would help to solve the shortage of teachers for Chinese primary and independent schools.



INCLUSION OF ISLAM IN POLICE TRAINING CURRICULUM URGED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 19 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam stated last night that the greatest responsibility of the police is to ensure the establishment of a society free of crime, fraud and social disturbances.

Datuk Musa continued that police force's success in eradicating crime would be conducive to attaining a calm and peaceful environment for the people.

The deputy prime minister made these remarks while officiating at the closing ceremony of a Koran recitation contest organized by the Greater Malaysian Royal Police.

He said that in many countries the police play a major role in stamping out crime.

He expressed the view that policemen are also human and subjected to all sorts of temptation; it is a wonder that only a smaller number of them have succumbed and sullied the good image of the police force as a whole.

Datuk Musa said all policemen should unconditionally believe in God in order to possess the power to repel temptations.

The Datuk, concurrently minister of home affairs, divulged that he has instructed the Police Training Center and the Police Training Academy to include Islamic culture in their curricula.

Such a course, offered at a time when the Islam spirit is enjoying an overwhelming force, would be expanded to the entire police force, particularly among the officers.

He said while developing our country, we must believe in our God-given responsibilities and energy which we must exercise "neatly, effectively and fairly."

Datuk Musa hoped that policemen would always cherish as principles for their daily life the theme of this year's Koran recitation contest, which

is "Purity is the foundation for perfect belief," and their office motto  
"Be ready to serve."

He explained that "purity" covers both the material and spiritual quality  
of the word.

He concluded it cannot be denied that we must handle the spiritual aspect  
first of all, as it embodies conscience, aspiration, thought, emotion  
and desire.

9300

CSO: 4205/8

## EDITORIAL: ATTRACTING THE MUSLIM DINER

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 23 Jun 83 p 2

[Text]

**I**t is interesting to note from time to time the announcement of the opening of a new restaurant somewhere in Sarawak. In most cases, these new restaurants feature European cuisine and the fact that they are able to make profits shows the increasing sophistication of the local people.

Unfortunately, though, the majority of these new establishments suffer from the fact that, almost automatically, a large proportion of the population will shun such restaurants no matter how tempting and how tasty their cuisine may be.

The absent customers we are referring to are of course members of the Muslim community who are obliged to abide by the strict rules of Islam relating to the preparation of the food they eat. Not only must they avoid such food as pork but, in addition, any other meat they eat must have been slaughtered by Muslims. Were a chicken, for example, to be slaughtered by a non-Muslim, then such food would not be legal or 'halal' for a Muslim.

Obviously, then, a Muslim would avoid a restaurant run by a non-Muslim for fear of breaking the Islamic dietary laws. This means that every non-Muslim restaurateur automatically loses a large percentage of his prospective customers, even before opening for business.

To avoid this, and in order to attract as wide a clientele as possible, a sensible would-be non-Muslim restaurateur should ensure that he takes in as a partner a Muslim who, at the least, would ensure that all food produced by the restaurant was acceptable to Muslims and, additionally, that no food objectionable to Muslims was ever brought into or prepared in the restaurant's kitchen.

Were such a joint venture to be established, there is little doubt that it would prove highly successful. There are, for example, many multi-racial organisations who would be only too happy to patronise for their dinners a restaurant which was acceptable to both their Muslim and non-Muslim guests.

Even a Chinese restaurant, if it were to follow Islamic dietary rules, would probably prove very popular amongst the Muslim community and would enable many Chinese to take their Muslim friends out for an evening's entertainment.

The best point about such a restaurant though, is that it would be able to attract customers from such a wide segment of the population, unlike most of the existing restaurants which attract their customers either from the non-Muslim or the Muslim sector of the community. Such a restaurant would also help to encourage greater mixing between the races and would solve the problem non-Muslims always have of finding a suitable place in which to entertain and treat their Muslim clients and friends.

All this is something would-be restaurateurs would do well to consider and bear in mind. They might find that such a scheme would enable them to get the best of both worlds and to reap very generous profits.

COMMENTARY ON BILINGUAL SIGNBOARDS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 19 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] Deputy Minister Datuk Lee Kim Sye of the Prime Minister's Department said that the problem of typeface in bilingual signboards in Kuala Lumpur has been solved. The authorities no longer stipulate that Chinese or any other alien language signboards must be half the size of the national language, as long as the latter [bahasa Malaysia] is bigger in size and displayed in a prominent position.

According to the papers, in reply to public inquiries, the Kuala Lumpur Municipality stated that the proportion of typeface size in a bilingual signboard must be two to one in favor of the national language. This regulation still exists today, because no new directive has been received from the city Inspectorate General or the public, the report said.

Based on the provisions of a federal law governing signboards, the national language [bahasa Malaysia] must be placed in a dominant position, while the typeface of other languages must be smaller in size. The law does not stipulate any standards for the proportion in size.

Now an official in charge of the municipality has specified that the typeface of any other language in a signboard must be half the size of the national language.

Under this regulation, 90 percent of Chinese merchants signboards do not qualify.

Since Datuk Lee Kim Sye said that the difficulties have been successfully resolved, but the official concerned at the municipality has not received any further instructions, we really do not know what's going on. Has the problem really been settled, or is it only a matter of rhetoric?

If the municipal decision is relevant and reasonable, it is believed the merchants in Kuala Lumpur will not object. The status of the national language is generally accepted by the public and all citizens of any nationality must respect the national language as our "lingua franca."

We hope the problem of bilingual signboards will not bring dissension to our community, but be solved in accordance with the provisions of law.

We also hope Datuk Deputy Minister Lee Kim Sye will keep his word and not allow his prestige to be threatened by a minor official.

9300

CSO: 4205/8

INDISCRIMINATE DISPOSAL OF DANGEROUS WASTE ALLEGED

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 15 Jun 83 p 1

[Text]

PULAU PINANG, Tues:— The Consumers Association of Penang (CAP) alleged today that toxic and other hazardous waste are being disposed off indiscriminately, posing a serious threat to the health of the people and the environment.

CAP president Encik S.M. Mohd. Idris claimed that there were no dump sites for toxic wastes in the country and poisons were simply dumped into rivers and drains rubbish dumps.

He said CAP and Sahabat Alam Malaysia (SAM) had submitted a memorandum to the authorities pro-

posing several measures to protect the people and the environment.

Among them was the establishment of an agency responsible for co-ordinating and consolidating toxic chemical regulations and management and elevating the division of environment to the status of a ministry.

The memorandum also called for a review of piecemeal laws governing disposal of toxic chemicals and hazardous waste and set up a comprehensive system of monitoring and controlling hazardous waste generation, transport and disposal. —

CSO: 5000/4341

EDITORIAL SUPPORTING COMMUNITY WORK FOR MINOR OFFENDERS

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 23 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

The government's proposal to allow people convicted of minor offences to do community work instead of being imprisoned is very much welcomed. By allowing the convicts of minor offences to do community work, it would mutually benefit both the convicts and the community. While working, the offenders would be closer to the community and made aware of the development taking place within the community. Besides that, it compliments the services of community organisations facing shortage of manpower. Here, the offenders are punished for the bad deed done and, in return to the society, are asked to do good deed such as helping the aged in cleaning up their places. The offenders, after working together with the community, will not feel left out or being inferior when joining the society again after serving their term.

However, several problems may crop out when the offenders are doing the community work. Definitely only those minor offenders who are not posing any threat to the society will be selected to do the community work. At the same time the offenders should be made to understand that even though the offences they committed may be minor it is not worthwhile to be imprisoned. Most community organisations welcome the offenders to help in community work when they are still under custody. Will the society accept them when they are "freemen" after serving their terms? Most companies, if not all, will reject the law-breakers whom they cannot trust. Then the tendency for



the offenders to turn to crime again is high. They prefer to be in jail where they are well fed and can join community work. Therefore, steps must be taken to deter the offenders from coming back to jail. Perhaps, the offenders need stiffer penalty such as working under hot sun and heavy rain in government development projects instead of manual work such as maintaining tree planting projects. The community work should be hard labour and not the job that our workers are doing. It should be the work which would discourage the offenders. The drug addicts and women rehabilitation centres are examples where unofficial records show that many of the inhabitants are either second or third offenders. We urge the government to study the reasons behind that. One quite clear cut is that the life in rehabilitation centres is very comfortable and thus has encouraged them to repeat the same offence after leaving the centre so that they would be caught and sent back to the centre again. Therefore, we suggest that the offenders be given hard labour work. They should pay for what they had done to the society. The whole idea is to make the offenders repent and rejoin the society. The community organisations must give fullest cooperation in this matter.

CSO: 4200/723

BRIEFS

JET FIGHTERS EQUIPPED--Twelve MB339 training and fighter jet planes based at the Greater Malaysian Royal Air Force base in Kuantan have been completely equipped. The last three jet fighters arrived there at the end of last month. The spokesman of the Ministry of Defense said today that these fighters have replaced an earlier group of 10 Wasp planes for training purposes. Three Italian aviation engineers were responsible for equipping the fighters. Test flights for the fighters which cost more than M\$100 million have been held. As known, our government will buy more jet fighters as soon as our national economy takes a turn for the better. [Text] [Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 20 Jun 83 p 5] 9300

CSO: 4205/9

## PHILIPPINES

### COUNTRY PLANS NEW AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

HK211334 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Jul 83 pp 1, 8

["Special report" by Loreto Cabanes: "RP Plans New Agricultural Program"--first of a series]

[Text] Major changes in the government's policies on agriculture are forthcoming.

This was gleaned from the "master blueprint" for Philippine agriculture presented by the government to the recent meeting in Paris of the World Bank [WB] consultative group of creditor-countries.

Entitled "Agenda for Action in Agriculture: 1983-1987," the program calls for an expanded and accelerated development of the country's agriculture which accounts for 25.6 percent of GNP.

It details with the changes proposed in the confidential WB report entitled "Philippines--Issues in the Rural Sector." The report was circulated as a background paper for the Paris meeting.

Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata, who headed the delegation, and Agriculture Minister Arturo R. Tanco, Jr discussed the agricultural blueprint before the WB group.

The new program for agriculture had to be "sold" to the WB consultative group since its implementation will require substantial foreign financing.

Virata said the Philippine Government may seek about \$300 million from the World Bank under the third structural loan to carry out the adjustments in agricultural programs.

If the terms of the first and second structural loans from the WB, whose proceeds were earmarked for industry and energy projects, are any indications, deeper changes are indeed in store for the agriculture sector.

The WB background paper indicated that changes have to be done in the organizational setup of various government agencies having to do with agriculture. Changes are also needed in areas like supply of credit, and the existing forms of market interventions like pricing, taxation, quotas, subsidies and incentives.

Tanco said the "master blueprint" will be implemented together with the Food and Nutrition Plan which was also presented to the same WB group two years ago.

This plan consists of:

1. Stimulating the growth of the food economy aimed at food self-sufficiency, additional employment generation, and increased incomes especially for the poverty and malnourished groups of the rural population.
2. Increasing export earnings and substitutes for agricultural imports.
3. Maintaining consumer food prices at reasonable levels.
4. Launching a food discount program aimed at abolishing malnutrition among the poorest groups of the population.

For the next five years, sustaining food self-sufficiency and stabilizing food prices through increased productivity will remain a major concern, Tanco said.

This major concern, Tanco pointed out, continues to revolve around rice especially because of the recent drought which brought down this year's total rice output by almost 200,000 metric tons, 3.5 per cent less than last year's production.

Rice is an important crop for the country's agriculture because it involves half of the country's farmers and constitutes the single largest item of the food basket.

"As rice goes, therefore, so goes inflation and the employment and income of some 1.7 million farm families comprising 10 million people," he stressed.

Two important aspects of the action program for rice will be:

1. Continued emphasis will be given on constantly expanded irrigated rice-lands.
2. Added incentives should be given to rain-fed [as published] farmers to alleviate poverty and reduce income disparities.

CSO: 4200/731

PHILIPPINES

'POSSIBLE BREAKDOWN' FEARED IN RICE SUPPLY

HK240048 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 23 Jul 83 pp 1, 9

[Excerpt] More than 500,000 hectares of prime ricelands have remained unplanted due to moisture lack, raising fears of a possible breakdown in the country's rice supply late this year.

Sources said agriculture minister Arturo R. Tanco Jr is preparing a memorandum outlining emergency measures to help the affected rice farmers and make the most out of the ricelands ravaged by the long dry spell.

Roughly, 400,000 hectares of waterless ricelands in Central and Northern Luzon and 120,000 hectares in the Visayas are still not ready for planting, a ministry survey showed. The unplanted areas produce the bulk of the country's rice supply.

"The most that we could hope for now is an early November main harvest," a top-ranking ministry official said.

The country's main crop is normally harvested in the early part or middle of September.

A big part of the country's rice inventory has been used for the cereal loan program for the drought-hit areas of the Visayas and Mindanao.

Some 700,000 metric tons of rice with the National Food Authority has been reserved for local use.

The Palagad crop (summer harvest) last April and May dropped drastically compared to last year's harvest. Agriculture Ministry statistics showed all the rice producing regions except for Northern Luzon suffered production drops, from 18 to 50 per cent.

The limited rainfall since June has failed to give the ricelands dried up by the drought sufficient moisture for palay planting.

The rains brought by typhoon Begeng only seeped down below the ground. The few days of rain helped but were not enough, the sources said.

CSO: 4200/731

RTA ANNOUNCEMENT ON DESERTERS PUBLISHED

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 30 May 83 p 5

[Announcement]

[Text] Royal Thai Army Announcement

Subject: Soldiers on active duty who went AWOL or who deserted and who return and report in will have the case against them dropped and they will be pardoned.

1. Concerning soldiers on active duty who entered the service in accord with the military recruitment law between 1957 and 1982 and who went AWOL or deserted before or on 6 April 1982 and people who entered government service before 1957 and whose cases have not exceeded the time limit in the statute of limitations, if they report in to their former unit or to the provincial army district depending on the circumstances, the case against them will be dropped and they will not be punished for desertion. The details are as follows:

1.1. Those to report to the provincial army district: People who entered government service between 1957 and 1980 and those who entered government service before 1957 but who later deserted and whose case has not exceeded the time limit in the statute of limitations will be discharged and placed in the reserves.

1.2. Those to report to their former unit: People who entered government service between 1981 and 6 April 1982 will not be punished but they must serve in the military again. They will be discharged at the same time as the other soldiers in the same group.

2. For specific details, they should contact officials of the provincial army district or their former unit depending on the circumstances.

Such people must report in by 1630 hours on 19 July 1983. If they do not report in by this time, the charge of desertion will not be dropped and they will not be granted a pardon.

Office of the Army Secretary, 13 May 1983.

11943

CSO: 4207/118

THAILAND

DISTRICT CHIEF CITES NEED TO HELP CPT RETURNEES

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 27 May 83 pp 6, 7

[Letters column]

[Text] YS 56/Special

Loeng Nok Tha District Headquarters,  
Yasothon Province  
30 April 1983

Subject: Request for aid for the poor people in Loeng Nok Tha District.

To: The manager of the Athit Publishing Company, Ltd.

I am Mr Somphong Mattarat, the district officer of Loeng Nok Tha District in Yasothon Province. I replaced the previous district officer on 7 March 1983 and so I have been in this position for only a month. In carrying out my duties in Loeng Nok Tha District, I have visited and mixed with the people in every commune. An old image in the eyes of people in other provinces is that this district is a very inhospitable and frightening place because of the violence perpetrated here by communist terrorists since 1965. In 1981, communist terrorists attacked and burned several government installations.

From my inspections of various villages, I have learned that the people are very poor and that they lack the basic necessities of life. I feel very sorry for them and would like to do something to help improve their material lives. But I do not have the capabilities to take any quick action. Even though I have received help from the provincial-level authorities and from the Second Army Area, this aid has not been sufficient and it has not been possible to solve all the problems. In particular, there are two groups that the district must aid and help rebuild their lives. These are the "participants in national development" (communist terrorists who have surrendered) and the people from hamlets 4 and 8 in Kham Toei Village, Kham Toei Commune, Loeng Nok Tha District, whose homes were burned down.



The first group is composed of those (communist terrorists) who returned from Zone 444, which is a zone that bordered Ubon Ratchaburi, Mukdahan, Nakhon Phanom and Yasothon provinces. These people surrendered to government officials on 1 December 1982. Those who surrendered included 250 main-force soldiers and approximately 1,000 members of local defense units and village guerrilla units. Government officials held a surrender ceremony at the Bak Village school in Don Tan District, Mukdahan Province. Concerning these communist terrorists who have returned, the government has allotted land for them to live on and farm. This land is all in Loeng Nok Tha District, Yasothon Province. That is, it is in Bung Kha Commune, Loeng Nok Tha District. Regardless of what province the "participants in national development" originally came from, they will all live together in Bung Kha Commune, Loeng Nok Tha District.

But up to now, these people have not been able to help themselves. Concerning the land that the government allotted to them to live on and work, there are still many problems because this land is located in a national forest reserve. The forest is still in excellent condition, and it forms the headwaters of several rivers. Even though various government units provided some food and clothing at the beginning, they still lack such things and are very poor. Many have come to see me to ask for tools such as knives, pickaxes, spades, rakes, plows and kitchen utensils. But the district cannot immediately satisfy the needs of these people. This is because the district has not been allotted any money by the government for providing temporary assistance.

This is causing the "participants in national development" to feel that the government is insincere about helping them build a new life in society. I am troubled because I am in close contact with these people, and I lack the basic means to help them. At present, some families do not yet have a house to live in. Only 41 families have built temporary houses on the land that the government promised them. The district has sent reports to inform higher echelons. But government aid has been slow in coming. Present living conditions are very pitiful. Things will become even worse when the rainy season starts.

The second group is composed of people from hamlets 4 and 8 in Kham Toei Village, Kham Toei Commune, Loeng Nok Tha District. There was a fire on the night of 11 April 1983, and the houses and property of these people were completely destroyed. This is because the houses of the people in the rural areas are made of wood and some of the roofs are made of thatch. Forty-seven families are homeless. The district and the province have provided initial help. Even though Mr Pramun Chanthonchamnong, the director-general of the Public Welfare Department, came to inspect things for himself and turned over items to help provide initial relief, this is not enough. People here are still homeless.

As the district officer of Loeng Nok Tha District, Yasothon Province, and as the person who is responsible for the well-being of the people here, I have great sympathy for these people who are without the basic necessities of life. I would like to help these people and put an end to their suffering as quickly as possible. But this is beyond my capabilities. Thus, I am writing to you to inform you of the situation presently facing fellow Thais. If you have any items that could be of help to the unfortunate people of Loeng Nok Tha District--this could be old clothing that you no longer need, kitchen utensils, agricultural implements, nails, tin or other goods that you do not need-- please send them here to help the poor people in Loeng Nok Tha District. As I said above, this will help give them a "new life." I am proud of the fact that Thais help each other. Please send the items directly to the district officer of Loeng Nok Tha District, Yasothon Province.

Or if it is possible, I would like to invite you to come see the situation for yourself and personally turn over the goods and money. I know that in this situation, the district cannot expect to receive any immediate financial help from the government to help these poor people since the government itself does not have enough money to administer the country. If you would tell your relatives or other merchants with whom you are acquainted about this, take pity on fellow Thais and donate goods and money to help these people, this would be of great benefit to government officials and would be another way of helping the government.

I have written this letter to inform you of the situation. [I hope] you will consider providing aid to these unfortunate people.

Sincerely,

Mr Somphong Mattarat  
Loeng Nok Tha District Officer

11943

TSO: 4207/118

CPT FACTIONS, ZONES OF INFLUENCE ANALYZED

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT In Thai 26 Jun-2 Jul 83 pp 10-13

[Article: "The State and the Internal War: Unity Is the Thing That Will Really Settle Matters"]

[Text] In the ISOC summary of the results of the activities to defeat the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) during the first 6 months of 1983, there is an important section that shows that the government and the military have been able basically to defeat the CPT's people's war even though there were still heavy losses during the first 6 months of the year because of the continuous use of large forces to suppress the forces of the CPT. So many of the secure bases of the CPT have been smashed that it can be said that the army has virtually defeated the forces of the CPT.

Thus, the ISOC's suppression policy in the coming period has switched to smashing the CPT to the point where it will not be able to recover.

The report on the results of the suppression activities during the first 6 months of the year also showed that such great pressure has been put on the CPT from the military operations that its few remaining forces, or "reduced" forces, have changed course in the struggle. They have now gone down into the plains and are operating more in the cities.

Reducing the Red Areas

An estimate of the CPT's mobile combat forces says that there are still such forces in some areas of Nan Province. In the area that forms the border between the areas of responsibility of the first and second army areas in Soeng Sang and Khon Buri districts in Nakon Ratchasima Province, [their forces total] about 200 men. In the Khao Wong area in Nakhon Phanom Province, they have about 40-50 men left in the Phu Phan mountains. These are divided into the Balu and Phu Thai ethnic groups. In the south, the CPT is stronger than it is in any other area. Besides having its leadership center in the border area between Prachuap Khirikhan and Chumphon, from which government officials have picked up radio signals, in the south the CPT still has interests in the localities from relying on the party.

These include rubber plantation, mining, forestry and coffee interests. Thus, the struggle will continue in the border areas between Surat Thani and Chumphon provinces, Surat Thani and Krabi provinces and Surat Thani and Nakhon Sithammarat provinces.

Concerning reducing the level of violence in the areas, the level of violence has been reduced in several provinces where there is still fighting. The provinces where there is still fighting have been divided into four categories. Category 1 includes those provinces where the military fighting and terrorism is still quite serious. The number of provinces in this category has been reduced from 15 to 11. The four provinces that have now been placed in Category 2 instead of Category 1 are Phetchabun, Phitsanulok, Chiang Rai and Phayao. The provinces remaining in Category 1 are: Sakon Nakhon, Nakhon Phanom, Ubon Ratchathani, Udon Thani, Nong Khai, Kalasin and Loei in the Second Army Area; Nan Province in the Third Army Area; Nakhon Sithammarat, Surat Thani and Phatthalung in the Fourth Army Area.

Category 2 includes those provinces where the level of military fighting is not too serious but where a serious political struggle is being waged and the masses are being organized. Originally, 19 provinces were in this category. But with the addition of [three provinces] from Category 1, the number has now increased to 22. The provinces in this category are: Prachuap Khirikhan, Prachinburi, Phetchaburi, Ratburi, Chanthaburi, and Trat in the First Army Area; Surin, Buriram, Sisaket, Nakhon Ratchasima and Yasothorn in the Second Army Area; Phetchabun, Chiang Rai, Phitsanulok, Phatthaburi and Uttaradit in the Third Army Area; and Trang, Satun, Narathiwat, Songkhla, Pattani and Yala in the Fourth Army Area.

Category 3 includes those provinces where there is a struggle on the mass front only. Originally, there were 15 provinces in this category but this has now increased to 16. The provinces are: Kanchanaburi and Nakhon Nayok in the First Army Area; Chaiyaphum, Khon Kaen and Roi Et in the Second Army Area; Tak, Chiang Mai, Lampang, Lamphun, Phrae, Mae Hong Son, Kamphaengphet and Uthai Thani in the Third Army Area; and Krabi, Chumphon and Phangnga in the Fourth Army Area.

Category 4 includes those areas that the CPT is beginning to infiltrate in order to carry on mass activities. There are now 18 provinces in this category instead of 19 since Chainat Province has been reclassified as a white area. The provinces remaining are: Chonburi, Rayong, Nakhon Pathom, Samut Songkhram, Samut Sakhon, Suphanburi, Saraburi, Singburi, Lopburi, Ayuthaya, Ang Thong and Chachoengsao, which was not previously included with the Category 4 provinces. However, it has now been placed in this category since the suppression operations along the border in the Trat, Chanthaburi and Prachinburi areas have forced some terrorists to flee into the border area between Prachinburi and Chachoengsao. Besides this, Maha Sarakham in the Second Army Area, Phichit, Nakhon Sawan and Sukhothai in the Third Army Area and Ranong and Phuket in the Fourth Army Area are in Category 4.

## The Suppression Strategy Has Been Changed

Based on the recent results, it can be concluded that the communist suppression policy that uses the politics leads the military method of policies 66/1980 and 65/1982 has achieved great results on both the political and military fronts and that it has greatly shaken the CPT during the past decade. When this is added to the [CPT's] internal problems, which stem from the conflicts in the line of the CPT leadership and the internal splits in the party, the position of the CPT has declined rapidly and has led to a "crisis of confidence" within the party and in the united front. The proof of this is the surrender by approximately 7,000 [CPT] troops and supporters, who have come out of the jungle and who are cooperating with the government as "participants in national development."

Thus, since suppression operations using military forces have decreased, the size of the military forces must be reduced in accord with the size of the remaining forces of the CPT. But the military's suppression strategy will still involve searching for clear targets to apply military pressure on the CPT. That is, besides the main-force units used to suppress the CPT, "thahan phran" irregulars will be used to carry on guerrilla-to-guerrilla type suppression operations in accord with the combat characteristics of the CPT's forces. As for civil-police-military units, which are spread throughout the country and which have been used as main-force units in fighting the CPT in 1983, it has been stipulated that they are to return to their bases. They will be used as main-force units in defending the country instead. Some of their tasks will be turned over to the army areas and military circles.

## Aiming At the CPT In the Cities

Concerning changing the strategy aimed at scoring a decisive victory over the CPT in accord with the stage of defeating both the party and the united front, at present, the military is emphasizing waging a political struggle against the CPT instead of a military struggle as in the past in order to counter the changes made by the CPT. This includes using Santinimit units formed from the military units in the area to carry on political activities at the local level in order to eliminate the influential [people], dark powers and war conditions, which are the things that the CPT can use as propaganda to mobilize the masses.

At present, the units directly responsible for suppressing the communists are turning their attention to the urban activities of the CPT. In particular, during May, one analysis said that in the present political situation the CPT has been forced to turn its attention to political activities. During the period just prior to and following the general election held on 18 April, the CPT had an opportunity to launch a political offensive. Both the electioneering activities of the candidates and the fights between the legal political parties helped create an atmosphere in which the CPT could mobilize a united democratic front and turn the situation to its advantage in order to use this as a political base.

The analysis distinguished five important conditions that the CPT is trying to use as a tool to wage a political struggle: 1. The CPT is trying to use the disputes concerned the constitution and the organization of an administrative organization by the state to its own advantage in order to destroy the forces that support the military and that reduce the support given to the CPT. 2. The CPT is trying to attack Policy 66/1980 and is joining with political groups and people who love democracy in order to isolate the military and government. 3. The CPT is using the conflicts and disputes among the labor leaders who are trying to gain political influence in order to gain influence over the progressive laborers and guide the economic and political struggle movements. 4. The CPT is trying to use the movements of the students, instructors and politicians who oppose dictatorship by raising [the banner] of democracy and justice in society in order to conceal the real activities of the party and reduce the risk of being investigated by the government. 5. The CPT is trying to use the units that are involved with the people who have had a change of heart, or participants in national development, for its own benefit by spreading propaganda in various forms. For example, it is using newspapers and leaflets to criticize the government, saying that the government cannot provide good living conditions for those who have surrendered or make things safe for them.

This summary by the ISOC pointed to the low tide in the CPT activities. In particular, in May the CPT published and disseminated a book entitled "The Path of Thai Society." This presented the guidelines of the leadership center, whose goal is to create ideological unity among the people in the revolutionary movement. It said that "Thai society is a half colonial, half feudal society in which capitalist factors are increasing." This was the conclusion reached at last year's Fourth Party Congress. This created a great split within the party. However, the leadership is trying to maintain the original ideology.

#### The New Attitude of the CPT

The pressure being applied to the CPT by the government and military, the bleak situation within the CPT and the fact that help from the Chinese-faction communists has decreased greatly have led to reports that the CPT is having to struggle on by itself.

And some news reports have confirmed the new attitude of the CPT. These reports say that the CPT is trying to make contact with and ask for help from another communist faction. This has never happened before. This [new faction] can be divided into two groups. That is, 2 months ago, one of the CPT groups still left in the upper northeast asked for help from Laos. But the conditions given them was that forces would be sent in directly just as in the case of Vietnam helping Kampuchea. As for the other group, party leaders in the south, who still wield much influence in the party, held talks with representatives of Vietnam. But the result was that the CPT could not accept Vietnam's conditions since Vietnam proposed that the CPT openly denounce China.



However, it is not clear whether this is true or not since this has not been confirmed by state units. This may simply be a matter of rumors being spread by opposing communist factions or groups that want to destroy the image of the CPT's leadership center in the south. But if this is in fact true, it shows the desperation of the CPT.

However, even though the state and the military are on the offensive and have the advantage in their struggle to defeat the CPT, politically, the units of the state still have conflicts among themselves and this has led to a lack of unity in suppressing the CPT. One thing of importance is the understanding that the units have concerning the contents of Policy 66. For example, there is the dispute between the ISOC and the administrative sector, which is frequently seen in the conferences held to summarize the results of the communist suppression activities, over the great power wielded by the ISOC. And there is still a dispute about whether to abolish the Anti-Communist Act since other security units, particularly the National Security Council, do not agree [with abolishing this act].

And as long as the state units lack unity among themselves, even though the present situation makes it possible to state clearly that the CPT has almost been defeated, in the future, this situation may help the CPT to recover.

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## THAILAND

### LOCAL RELATIONS WITH LPDR IN UTTARADIT DESCRIBED

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 4 Jul 83 pp 42-44

[Article: "Nam Pat-Ban Khok"]

[Excerpts] I left the Uttaradit provincial seat on Monday morning, 25 April, and headed up provincial Highway 1045. My first destination was the Sirikit Dam.

My final destination on 25 April was Ban Khok Sub-District, which shares a border with the Lao People's Democratic Republic along a section that is not separated by the Mekong River.

I drove the car around for a time admiring the great size of the Sirikit Dam and then continued on my way to Nam Pat District, which is not too far from this dam. The Thai-Lao border at Ban Huai Mun is about 50 kilometers to the east of the district seat.

I was lucky in another way too. In every commune, I met a political science graduate from Chulalongkorn University. In Nam Pak District, the district officer was a member of Class 11. His name is Bamrung Wonphien.

"I am the 27th district officer here," said the district officer to me. "The first district officer was Khun Phra Kanthakhiri. The next three all had the title of khun phra, too. Those who followed had the titles of khun luang and than khun. It then reached the period when those serving as district officer did not have a title.

"We share a border with Laos at Den Lek Commune. There are several villages that are very close to the border. These include Huai Mun, Pong Pun, Huai Pong and Huai Phrao. There are about 5,500 people living in Den Lek Commune," said Mr Bamrung Wonphien to me. "The people cross back and forth between Thailand and Laos. They are related to each other."

I continued on my trip along provincial Highway 1047. From Nam Pak District, I headed toward Fak Tha District. Not long after passing the Fak Tha District headquarters, the asphalt road came to an end. And from then until we arrived at Ban Khok Sub-District, which is along the border,

our car bounced along a gravel road, crossed dilapidated wooden bridges over small streams and drove along in thick red dust for at least 90 minutes.

The road between Fak Tha District and Ban Khok Sub-District passes through a jungle-forest area. If most of the jungle in that area were to disappear, during the dry season, the area there would be arid. Looking around, we could see more light brown than green even though we were high in the mountains. We drove along in the mountains for most of the time until we reached the Ban Khok Sub-District headquarters.

"During the rainy season, we are completely cut off from the outside world," said Mr Withun Hiengko, the deputy district officer who was serving in place of the deputy district officer of Huai Na District. "Vehicles cannot get through over the gravel road that you travelled because the bridges over the streams are flooded and the road surfaces turn to mud."

The Ban Khok Sub-District headquarters building is located on a hill. Looking out, you can see mountain ranges. To the north of Ban Khok Sub-District is Na Noi District in Nan Noi District in Nan Province and Laos. To the south, it borders Nam Pat District. To the east is Laos. And to the West is Fak Tha and Nam Pat districts. Ban Khok Sub-District is about 161 kilometers from the Uttaradit provincial seat.

"Our total land area is about 1,075 square kilometers," said deputy district officer Withun. "The communes are Ban Khok and Muang Chet Ton. The total population is about 10,000 people. During the past 3 years, the population has increased at an average rate of 5.7 percent a year. The majority, or most, of the people are farmers."

I learned that only 10 percent of the land area of Ban Khok is level land for crop growing. The people use this to grow rice, corn, mung beans, peanuts, soybeans, sesame and cotton. The average income per family is approximately 37,000 baht, which is considered adequate in a poor area.

I felt that Ban Khok Sub-District is a rather isolated area. I asked the deputy district officer about border incidents.

"There are occasional incidents concerning incursions and people fleeing across the border," said Mr Withun. "The Phu Khu Pass is near Ban Muang Chet Ton, which is the route in and out. But there are several other passes, and they cannot all be controlled. Our border with Laos extends for about 100 kilometers. During May last year, the enemy came and attacked border villages. As for refugees from Laos, previously, we had a refugee center at Ban Huai Yot, which is near Ban Muang Chet Ton. But it has been closed."

The problems facing Ban Khok Sub-District concern economic and social development. From what I saw and heard, this sub-district is still very backward. In particular, the area's economic system is still a "local capitalist" type system.

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## THAILAND

### POLICE IG SUGGESTS OVERTIME PAY TO END CORRUPTION

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 26 Jun 83 pp 7, 8

[Article: "Overtime Pay, a Way to Solve the Problem of Police Corruption"]

[Text] "I have not come here today to criticize the police. I want to improve the image of the police even though this might affect high-ranking police officers and policemen in general. As the police inspector-general, I cannot sit by idly. I must carry out the tasks given to me by the director-general of the Police Department."

#### Not the Spirit of a Drowned Person

Police Lieutenant General Chumphon Kanchaphanang, the inspector-general of the Police Department, said that, previously, people referred to the Office of the Inspector-General as a paper tiger and a spirit since police officers assigned to the Office of the Inspector-General in previous periods were "kicked," or transferred here. Most were high-ranking police officers. Actually, the work of the Office of the Inspector-General requires using high-ranking police officers to inspect police officials who have committed some violation. And some of those who have done something wrong are high-ranking police officers.

"How can we have lieutenants or colonels investigate police generals," said the police IG.

#### Police Who Have Committed Violations

Police Lieutenant General Chumphon said that about 100 cases reach him every year. Since October 1982, 97 cases have been investigated. Some of the police officials had in fact committed violations as charged and so he has recommended that the director-general of the Police Department take disciplinary action. He has recommended that nine officials be transferred and that a committee be formed to investigate another 15 cases.

## Oppressing People and Opening Gambling Dens

A report issued in the wake of an investigation by the Office of the Inspector-General into the activities of police officials stated that some officials were involved in oppressing people, operating gambling dens, seeking profits for themselves, ignoring their duties, trying to threaten protestors, performing their duties in an illegal manner, treating those who have suffered losses unfairly, engaging in corruption, firing their weapons in public places, disregarding complaints, deducting pay from their subordinates, organizing number games, taking money from gun stores for issuing a license to carry a weapon and setting up checkpoints to squeeze money from trucks, particularly along the Asian Highway between Ayuthaya, Ang Thong, Singburi, Chainat and Kamphaengphet. At the Ang Thong provincial police station in Muang District, everyone has been transferred. And it is not only provincial police who set up checkpoints to squeeze people. Highway police are also involved in this.

### Inspection Teams

To make inspections, various teams have been set up:

Team 1 has made inspections in the Metropolitan Police area. To date, 22 police precincts and 53 police stations have been inspected.

Team 2 has made inspections in the Provincial 1 area. To date, 15 police precincts and 43 stations have been inspected.

Team 3 has made inspections in the Provincial 2 area. To date, three police precincts and 10 stations have been inspected.

Team 4 has made inspections in the Provincial 3 area. To date, 10 police precincts and 39 stations have been inspected.

Team 5 has made inspections in the Provincial 4 area. To date, eight police precincts and 34 stations have been inspected.

Team 6 has made inspections in the jurisdictions of the Central Investigation Bureau, the Police Education Bureau, the Border Patrol Police, the "Ph.T." and other units directly subordinate to the Police Department. To date, 43 units have been inspected.

### Gambling Dens In Almost All Localities

Police Lieutenant General Chumphon said that, based on the inspections made by officials of the Office of the Inspector-General in the area of the Commissioner's Office of the Metropolitan Police, gambling dens and brothels have been found in almost all the localities. This has been reported to the director-general of the Police Department. The people operating these places are influential people, but there are also police officials who are cooperating with them. Otherwise, they could not operate these places.

Besides this, the inspections have revealed various weaknesses among police officials. For example, files are compiled slowly, evidence disappears and salaries are not paid in full. One example is a police officer with the position of inspector at the Bukkhalo Metropolitan Police Station. When he was transferred to become the inspector at the Bangkok Yai Station, he kept 22 files and did not turn them over to his replacement. This caused great damage to the Police Department. It has been recommended that this police officer be transferred and that the director-general of the Police Department form an investigative committee.

#### Like to Hold Parties to Get Money

The Office of the Inspector-General has found that chief inspectors assigned to the Commissioner's Office of the Metropolitan Police are not interested in their duties. Instead, they like to make money by selling tickets to merchants to New Year's parties and to their birthday party. It has been recommended that the director-general of the Police Department take disciplinary action against them. Besides this, police officers of the rank of police sub-lieutenant were found gambling at the Trat provincial police station. It has been recommended that they be disciplined so that they do not continue to set a bad example.

#### Like to "Act Big"

It has also been found that many police officials are guilty of disciplinary violations. In particular, officials who are out of uniform like to carry weapons and radios and go sit in places of service or restaurants. This has damaged the image of the Police Department. Most of these police officials claim that they do this in order to be ready to carry out their duties. But this is not correct. If they are going to perform duties, they should be dressed properly in their uniforms and they should not boast about being police officials. Most of the policemen who work as secret agents wear their hair long. When asked about this, they say that they do this in order to facilitate investigating hoodlums. In the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police, at outlying stations such as the Miburi, Bowomongkhon and Bang Khen police stations, the officers on duty are frequently not at their posts. Instead, they stand their duty watches at home. Orders have been given to take disciplinary action against these police officials.

#### Like Poverty

Police Lieutenant General Chumphon said that the problem of police officials having to squeeze others for the survival of these officials and their families is a very worrisome matter. Police officials have to work (and be on call) 24 hours a day. They have to stand night watches and put up with the social problems that arise. Compared with their duties, their salaries are very low. The salaries of low-ranking police officials are lower than the minimum wage earned by laborers. Police have guns, power and laws [to back them up]. If they face poverty, they may easily be tempted to do something illegal.

Thus, every year, the newspapers carry stories about policemen doing something wrong, about policemen being bandits and about policemen squeezing people. This is because they do not earn enough money. Thus, lower-ranking police officials should be helped so that they earn enough to live on. "I do not think that anyone becomes a police official with the intention of doing wrong. But when circumstances compel them and the opportunity presents itself, they cannot stop themselves and so they commit the violation," said the inspector-general.

#### Overtime Should Be Paid

Thus, the inspector-general has proposed to the Police Department that police officials whose salaries are below 2,000 baht a month be paid overtime. Officials at the Immigration Division should not be the only ones to receive overtime pay. Police officials in other units work overtime too, but they receive an allowance for only 25 days, which amounts to only 950 baht. The starting salary of a low-ranking police official is 1,225 baht plus a cost of living allowance of 250 baht a month. Police officials in the Immigration Division each receive overtime pay amounting to at least 2,000 to 3,000 baht a month. This discrepancy in the [pay received by] police officials is the reason why everyone wants to be assigned to the Immigration Division and why people constantly try to "pull strings" to be transferred there. "In order to solve this problem we should find money to compensate low-ranking police officials who work overtime. The Police Department has 35,699,830 baht that it obtained from collecting fines in 1982. If divided among low-ranking police officials, each would receive 500 baht a month. This would be one way to solve the problem," said the inspector-general.

#### A Request For Sympathy From [the Ministry of] Finance

Police Lieutenant General Chumphon said that he had discussed this matter with Mr Kamchon Sathirakun, the director of the Office of Fiscal Policy. He asked him what his view was concerning the matter of the Police Department asking for the money that has been collected in fines and using it pay overtime to the low-ranking police officials. Mr Kamchon said that this was a good idea and that he was ready to support this. If the government supports this by providing just another 50-60 million baht a year, high-ranking police officers will benefit too.

"I think that when police officials can support themselves with the money they have earned legally, there will be fewer cases of police corruption. It's just a matter of who will take action to solve this problem," said Police Lieutenant General Chumphon.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VODK CITES DEGA-FULRO ACTIVITIES IN SRV

15 July Report

BK160803 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
15 Jul 83

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas.

The Kontum battlefield: On 9 April, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (O Iea Trinh Chi Thla) position, north of (Buon Ple Chruos) village, (Buon Me Kum) District. The guerrillas killed two Vietnamese soldiers. They seized an AK and 50 rounds of AK ammunition.

Between 15 and 24 April, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (Plei Kon) plantation. Two Vietnamese soldiers were killed. The guerrillas buried landmines in (Buon Plei Chas) plantation, and the Vietnamese soldiers stepped on them. Two of them were killed and four others were wounded. The guerrillas seized 2 AK's, 2 hand grenades, and 60 rounds of AK ammunition.

In sum, on the Kontum battlefield, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 10 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy. They seized a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and materiel.

16 July report

BK170646 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
16 Jul 83

[Text] Following is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-FULRO guerrillas:

The Pleiku battlefield: On 6 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy at (Thanh Mls) mountain. Two Vietnamese soldiers were killed and five wounded. On 17 June, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas ambushed the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in an area East of (Buon Me Kut Kela) village. The guerrillas killed three Vietnamese soldiers and wounded seven others. They seized an AR-15 and 20 rounds of ammunition. In sum, on the Pleiku battlefield the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 17 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy.



The (Buon Prang Chhe) battlefield: On 3 June, the Dega-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in an area West of (Chung Kuk) Village in Krong Tach) commune. The guerrillas killed 2 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 11 others for a total of 13 casualties. They seized 2 AR-15's and 80 rounds of ammunition.

In sum, on these 2 battlefields the Dega-FULRO guerrillas inflicted 30 casualties on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy and seized a quantity of weapons and ammunition.

CSO: 4212/50

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### FULRO ACTIVITIES ON SRV-LAO BORDER

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 83 p 3

[Article by Duong Quyen: "A Place Near the Border"]

[Text] A band of FULRO bandits was crossing the Vietnamese border to go into Laos. At the news Warrant Officer Nguyen Dinh Huyen and Sergeant Le Huu Cao at once held a lightning brainstorming session with the militia cell of Nhang Lo village to discuss ways to capture them.

That night, on receiving the urgent news report from the [Nhang Lo] base, the commander of border post 626 (Gia Lai - Kontum) sent an armed detachment across the border to discuss a plan of combined operation with the Lao border post of Pa Lon. Near morning, the detachment reached the appointed place of combined operation. Though tired and hungry, the Vietnamese border patrol troops rapidly spread out in fighting formation together with the friendly Lao border patrol and militia. In only a few minutes the alarm system of the villages on the two sides of the border was alerted to the enemy movement. The local armed forces coordinated their actions with the local population to spread in the direction of the enemy advance to lay ambush and go after the bandits.

At around 10 am the border patrols and militia of the two countries discovered the enemy near a dried up brook. When the circle tightened around them the Vietnamese border patrol used Vietnamese to call for the bandits' surrender. A number of obstinate elements who tried to resist were immediately shot and eliminated by Kham Xon, Bun Thon and Thao Net of the friendlies. The survivors tried to run back in the direction of Vietnam. The border patrol and militia of Nhang Lo village pursued them, eliminating some and capturing the rest.

That morning, the border patrol fighters and militia of the two countries, Vietnam and Laos, together with the compatriots from the villages in the locality came together to drink wine in celebration of the common victory.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ILLEGALLY PURCHASED HOUSES CONFISCATED IN HANOI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 May 83 pp 1,4

[VNA News Release: "Hanoi Proceeds Against People With Illegal Incomes Who Buy or Build Expensive Houses"]

[Text] After a period of investigation and deliberation, on 25 May the Hanoi People's Committee decided to proceed against and confiscate expensive houses owned by people engaged in illegal livelihood which were discovered during an inspection on 12 May.

Dao Trong Chuc, formerly director of the Hanoi Alcohol-Beer Corporation, abused his position, deliberately violated the economic management policy, was corrupt, and made deals for personal profit, so he had money to buy land and build a one-story house. Not satisfied, he demolished that house and built a six-room house which had an area of 100 square meters and was valued at 500,000 dong.

Vu Ngoc Binh, of 30 B Ba Trieu Street, had four prior convictions for black-market dealing in opium and flints, had a large house for which he had no legal papers, had no receipts for his construction materials, and derived all of his income from illegal livelihood. That house, valued at 300,000 dong, is one of the finest houses in the capital.

Nguyen Hieu, captain of a sea-going ship of the Maritime Corporation, took advantage of official trips abroad to smuggle in goods past customs, so he had the money to build and buy houses, including a two-story house valued at 10,000 dong.

Le Hai, director of the Truc Bach paper mill; Nguyen Xuan Sinh, an employee of Machinery Installation No 1 of the Ministry of Building; Le Van Tho, a mechanic who dealt in bicycle parts and motorcycles; Kieu Tien Canh, a wool carder; Lau Huy Chu, a wool weaver, and many other dishonest merchants abused their authority, were corrupt, made deals, evaded taxes, and stole state property to build houses and buy large houses.

Those heads of household could not verify the source of the money they used to buy and build houses, household conveniences, and construction material for building houses. Nearly all of them confessed their illegal livelihood and agreed to return the houses to the state.

Depending on the extent of the illegal livelihood and circumstances of each person, the Hanoi People's Committee decided to confiscate the large, expensive houses, and some property, while letting them keep, or providing for them, places to live with the necessary conveniences.

The Hanoi People's Committee also assigned to the organs responsibility for examining documents in order to bring to trial a number of obstinate people who violated socialist property, deliberately acted contrary to policies, colluded, and engaged in serious corruption.

The Municipal People's Committee turned the confiscated houses and property over to the organs with management responsibility so that they can be used for public purposes. At the same time, it discussed measures to strengthen economic-social management and encourage the people to continue to struggle against negative phenomena and strengthen social order and discipline.

The proceedings against people with illegal sources of income who bought or built very expensive houses in Hanoi correctly reflected the policies, line, and laws of the party and state, has fulfilled the desires and legitimate demands of the working people, and it has broad public support.

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C.O.: 4209/436

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### DISREGARD FOR WELFARE OF TROOPS NOTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 83 p 2

[Article: "The Troops' Living Standard, a Question of Great Importance"]

[Excerpts] In monitoring the various units in their implementation of the great movement [for "promoting the beautiful nature of the army and raising its fighting capability" -- Translator's note], whether it had to do with a rear service or a frontline unit, we all see one thing very clear, and that is: Units enjoying a good standard of living--both in material and spiritual terms--all rate well in every other aspect such as their will and determination, their training and study, their fighting and combat readiness, their discipline and internal solidarity. On the other hand, units that do not have enough to eat, that must live in temporary shelters, in poor quarters, lacking in magazines and reading materials, and where one does not find the sounds of music or singing, all show various limitations in their accomplishments.

To properly organize the living standard of the troops in order to contribute to their successful implementation of the great movement is not an entirely new experience to us.

Nonetheless, there are still units which have not struggled well enough, which have not yet fully realized that truth.

Realities have shown that even faced with the greatest difficulties and hardships such as being stationed near the borders or on far away islands, or doing our international duties in the hills and forests of friendly nations, there could be units which have been able to guarantee relatively well the living standard of their troops. In these units, the leaders and commanders have applied their full sense of responsibility and their whole heart to take care of the living standard of the troops. The cadres and fighters discuss together and concentrate their wisdom and power to promote every initiative and to exhaust every capability to overcome difficulties, to realize production increases and to save so as to avoid inflicting on the troops unnecessary shortages and hardships, which are not insuperable because of objective difficulties but which are the result of a poor sense of responsibility on the part of the cadres who do not pay enough attention to the troops. Even in situations of overwhelming objective difficulty

where the troops have to undergo unavoidable hardships, the commanders can still create for their units a good living standard, especially from the spiritual point of view. This is the case of a life wherein the cadres and party members are truly exemplary, where they truly share in all the joys and sorrows of the troops, and where the commanders correctly implement the teachings of Uncle Ho: "If the troops have not eaten, the cadres cannot say that they are hungry. If the troops have not enough warm clothes to wear, the cadres must not say that they are cold. If the troops do not as yet have shelter, the cadres must not say that they are tired." In such a life we can firmly believe that even with shortages, the cadres and soldiers will still be loving and respecting each other, the unit atmosphere will be one of warmth and happiness, each person will be linked to the collective and everyone will of himself contribute in the most appropriate manner toward building the unit.

It is regrettable that there are commanders who despite their key role have gone against those principles or have not yet been up to them. At times when cereal and other food for the soldiers was below standard and the troops' rations were inadequate, some cadres have taken part of the soldiers' provisions, organized separate messes and given themselves additional provisions. Month after month the troops do not get any books or magazines to read or they do not have the least means for entertaining themselves, yet there are cadres who keep radios to themselves, who retain the books and magazines either for their own perusal or for other purposes. When led by such commanders, the troops who are already short of many things will feel the hardships and shortages even more. And in such situations saying that the soldiers are attached to their units is unrealistic.

Even more regrettable is the situation of some units stationed in places where there are many favorable conditions for improving the living standard, yet the commanding cadres do not really care about the life of the troops, they do not promote the strengths of the unit and perpetuate situations of shortages affecting the troops.

If in the ranks of commanding and leading cadres in the various units--especially the key person involved--there no longer exists incorrect thoughts and actions like that, if everyone applies his full sense of responsibility, his whole heart and capabilities in taking care of the troops, determined as he is not to let "difficulties overwhelm his wisdom" then the living standard of the troops, even if it is not raised, at least will feel less arduous.

Finally, we can draw a common conclusion for every unit, which is that no matter which unit it is, whether it is in the rear or up front, whether it has favorable conditions or not, it must still consider the question of living standard of the troops as a question of great importance in the building of the unit. A good life constitutes both the result of and a lever for successfully implementing the objectives of the great movement.

On the basis of an even better understanding of this question, in going into 1983 the various units and their commanders and leaders must work together to strive to improve the life of the troops, thus contributing effectively to making each and every unit complete a positive and comprehensive transformation in accordance with the common objectives of the great movement, which are "to promote the beautiful nature and to raise the fighting power" of our people's armed forces.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARMED FORCES OFFICIALS REVIEW EMULATION WORK

BK091107 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] The commanders and political agency personnel of the air force, navy and air defense force recently met to review the emulation activities of the three armed services and to discuss guidelines for the second 6 months.

In the first 6 months, the three armed services have never ceased to heighten troops' awareness of the revolutionary situation and tasks. The troops' combatant will and revolutionary vigilance and the system of alert duty and combat readiness among the three armed services have been enhanced a step higher.

The armed services have scored new progress in training, improving combat readiness, forging discipline and gradually increasing the levels of standardization and modernization. They have promptly resolved all problems to enhance their combat strength. Those units assigned to friendly countries, border areas and island are highly vigilant and ready for combat to assure territorial security.

The tasks of feeding troops, increasing production and ensuring good food and billets for troops have received unit commanders' attention and assistance. The cultural and artistic activities of troops have progressed well as compared to last year. Units have uniformly fulfilled their emulation pledges made at the beginning of the year and have added some necessary items to increase their combat strength and comprehensively develop and strengthen themselves.

CS0: 4209/481



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAM, KAMPUCHEA SIGN LEGAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 May 83 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Judicial-Legal Cooperation Between Vietnam and Kampuchea"]

[Text] On 23 May, in Hanoi comrade Phan Hien, our country's Minister of Justice and Comrade Uk Bun Chhoeun, the Kampuchean Minister of Justice, signed an agreement providing for judicial-legal cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Kampuchean People's Republic.

Attending the ceremony were comrades Hoang Luong, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dao Xuan, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Justice; a representative of the embassy of the Kampuchean People's Republic in Vietnam; and the members of the delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Justice, which is paying a friendship visit to our country.

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CDO: 4209/436

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### LIFE OF VIETNAMESE WOMEN WORKERS IN USSR REPORTED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese No 22, 2 Jun 83 p 5

[Article: "Vietnamese Women Workers in Kuban," adapted from an article by [Valeriy Kadzay], editor of the Soviet magazine SOCIALIST EMULATION sent to LAO DONG]

[Text] On 2 April 1981 the Vietnamese and Soviet Union Governments signed an agreement on sending Vietnamese citizens to the Soviet Union to learn a trade and work. This is a way of establishing occupationally well-trained people for the Vietnamese working class.

To date, according to the agreement, over 10,000 male and female youth have been sent to the Soviet Union to learn a trade and work in factories, enterprises, mines, the building sector, etc. They will have good occupational skills upon returning home. Male and female Vietnamese youths work essentially in the southern provinces of the Soviet Union, because the local weather is warm and agreeable like in Vietnam. These are areas such as Astrakhan, Azovkhabat, Donets, Volgograd, Krasnodar, etc.

Krasnodar, the center of the extremely dense and prosperous Kuban area, now has many Vietnamese youths who are learning a trade and working: over 1,000 with a flannelette textile combine and 450 with a woolen combine collective. In housing areas, the combines organized Russian language classes for Vietnamese workers taught by 70 of the city's good Russian language teachers. Workers must master the language in order to specialize. The first year is very hard for them because they not only have to adjust to the new environment and master Russian but also to learn their future occupations. It is there that they are trained in 12 occupations of the fiber production, weaving, and decoration sectors. Guiding them in the training are elder workers--excellent trainers--and core workers and specialists in the sectors.

With their studiousness and industry and in a short period of time, the Vietnamese female youths gained great achievements in learning and working. Many of them received good grades in foreign language and occupational tests and became good workers such as Nguyen Thi Bich Du, crossing thread cutter; Pham Thi Hoc, spindler; Dinh Thi Sao, velvet weaver, etc. The dormitory was decorated with a brilliant peach blossom on the occasion of the recent Lunar

New Year's Day. The silk flowers looked real. The Vietnamese girls and their Soviet friends sang together around two peach and pine trees to joyfully welcome the new year.

[Irina Pavlovna], a recent university graduate, came to teach Russian to the Vietnamese girls, who usually call her familiarly Ira. Irina dedicates all her enthusiasm and knowledge to helping her Vietnamese girl friends master the language. She organized essay writing exams with the topic, "What Do You Know About the Soviet Union?" The winner of the exams would be awarded a three-day vacation in Sotri, with all expenses paid by the combine. [Zoya Petrovna Serbina], deputy director of the woollens combine, said, "We try to create every condition to help the Vietnamese girls not feel sad. Everyone must possess good occupational skills. At the combine they feel at home."

The girls arrived at the combine in May and began to be classified on the salary schedule in December. They have worked all their might and achieved an output of between 120 and 130 percent. There are 76 Vietnamese female workers now working at the weaving factory shop. The average worker's salary is 207 rubles per month, but the Vietnamese girls reached 221 rubles per month. Threaders such as Nguyen Thanh Thi, Le Thi Binh Lien, and Nguyen Minh Hien even reached 250 rubles per month. They were awarded the "Worker With Golden Hands" title.

Here the Vietnamese citizens live, learn, and work like every Soviet worker. They work together, are paid the same salaries, and enjoy the same rights. [T. G. Krivulia], deputy secretary of the combine labor union, reported, "In Western countries, especially the United States of America, they hire very many laborers from Latin American countries, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Turkey, etc. These laborers have to work hard but are paid extremely low salaries. I want them to write and compare these facts in their newspapers. But in the Soviet Union, upon their arrival for training, the Vietnamese girls were subsidized with 70 rubles. Each of them received 250 rubles for clothing purchase. In the recent vacation period, 70 girls spent their vacation in (Dgievbgev), a factory resort on the Mediterranean Sea. Sixty girls traveled to Volgograd. A South Vietnamese recently received a letter from her brother in Italy who had served in Thieu's army and emigrated abroad. At the end of the letter, he wrote that he had just lost his job because in capitalist countries, immigrants are the first ones to be laid off. Nguyen Quang Hai, who was in charge of a Vietnamese worker unit, said, "This is one of the letters of suffering that the girls have received from their relatives in the United States, Canada and France. The letters bear the same content: It is difficult to find jobs because in capitals countries the Vietnamese are second class citizens. But here in the Soviet Union we feel at home. We can live in an atmosphere of intimate friendship. The years of living in your country will leave many profound memories in our memory...."

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION TO ROMANIA--At the invitation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a trade delegation of our country, which was led by Vice Minister of External Trade Nguyen Manh Can, visited Romania. On 28 June, in Bucharest, Comrade Nguyen Manh Can, on behalf of our government and Comrade Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation representing the Romanian Government, signed a protocol of trade and payment for 1983 between the two countries. [Text] [BKD81534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jul 83]

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### STUDENTS' PREDILECTION FOR INTELLECTUAL, SEDENTARY PROFESSIONS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 83 p 3

[Article by Duc Huy: "The Working Class' Ideal among our Students"]

[Text] One of the elementary but most important truths of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine is that the working class is the most progressive one in this era because it is linked to the socialist production formula and is the incarnation of the most beautiful and noble ethics of mankind. This truth is especially important to countries which are advancing to socialism without going through the capitalist development stage those which formerly were agriculturally backward countries where production was principally on a small scale and which were the countries of the peasantry. In countries like ours, socialist industrialization, building up the working class and developing the workers' ideal is a grandiose and very important cause throughout the transitional period. To have a modern mechanical engineering and to build the material and technical bases of socialism--apart from iron, steel, oil and electric plants, there must be workers and there must be a worker's outlook and thinking pattern and an industrial behavior in everyone, primarily among the present young generation. The way we inculcate the working class' concept into the young generation and prepare them into modern workers is a factor having a decisive effect on the socialist industrialization of our country. Below we are presenting some results of a sociopsychological research conducted among our students at present, as well as, some remarks and thoughts about the building of the working class from the sociopsychological point of view.

#### Do You Like to Be a Worker?

The working class' ideal is manifested most clearly in the ideal about careers. The choice of a career must not only reflect a preference for some specific type of work, some profession with which to earn one's living and some working place but must primarily illustrate an orientation and an attachment to specific ideals. We interviewed 1,000 students in both the urban and rural areas to find out their attitudes toward the present 100 professions in our society before they completed Grade 10 and made their debut in society. We asked them to give 10 points to the professions they like most and 0 point to those they dislike most (during our 1979 research). The result showed their liking (in order of decreased preference, see table in columns 4-5)

# ATTITUDES TOWARD PROFESSIONS

<u>[Professions]</u>	<u>Points</u>	<u>[Professions]</u>	<u>Points</u>
Radio engineer (Top of the list)	8.00	Agricultural engineer	6.00
Computer engineer	7.83	Electrician	6.00
Armyman	7.83	Metallurgic engineer	5.86
Physician	7.51	Machine operator	5.68
Applied mathematics engineer	7.33	Grain and food cadre	5.67
Mineral Prospecting engineer	7.22	Water conservancy engineer	5.77
Mechanical engineering	7.00	Agricultural cooperative member	5.32
Radio station repairman	6.74	Miner	5.32
Commercial cadre	6.52	Forestry engineer	5.07
Economic engineer	6.47	Fishing	4.92
Oil and natural gas prospecting engineer	6.40	Weaver	4.58
Construction engineer	6.10	Turner, fitter, milling machine operator	4.52
		Carpenter	3.43
		Bicycle repairman	3.00
		(Bottom of the list)	

In comparison with this year when the country's situation is undergoing many changes due to the emergence of new factors and when the struggle between the two roads is being waged fiercely and when economic activities are becoming even more urgent, the result of the latest research show that the attitude toward the above-mentioned professions has begun to change in the following three directions. [First,] due to the limited prospect of passing college entrance examinations, a number of students have gone to work immediately [after completing Grade 10] and have learned ordinary professions such as dressmaking, welding, smithery and construction. Concerning the second trend, actual data on college entrance examinations have indicated that from 1976-77 onward, the number of students taking entrance examinations to commercial schools has soared up and been followed by the number of those taking entrance examinations to pedagogic schools. The number of students taking entrance examinations to industrial and agricultural schools has continued to increase just because the total number of graduates from general middle schools is too large but not because their preference for certain occupations has changed. The third trend is to enter any school whatever no matter whether it is a college or vocational middle school provided that the student will not end up a worker or will have to stay at home and live at his or her parents' expense and that on completion of training, he or she will become a cadre or office worker--a position which is more "leisurely" than a farmer's or manual worker's occupation.

An overall glance will show us that the various trades and worker's occupations which produce material wealth for society are not yet considered attractive by our students. Mechanical engineering--a key sector of our future industry--is still ranked seventh among some 100 occupations, not to speak of those of ordinary manual workers such as electricians, machine operators, fitters, milling and planing machine operators, weavers, etc., which are given only about

five points on the average. These professions are not looked upon favorably. "College-trained professions" are always a matter of concern, a yearning and an object of reverence for our students. In the present era when tremendous scientific and technological progress is being made, such "intellectual" vocations as engineers, mathematicians and physicists occupy the foremost rank in society so these aspirations of our youths are very legitimate and should be encouraged. But if there are only engineers and not enough skilled workers, how can we produce plenty of wealth for the society? Were it not for people who directly set their hands to the plow to materialize it, any new machine design or construction plan would merely remain a technical diagram made of paper. Most noteworthy is the "leisure psychology," a search for "college-trained professions" with the aim of avoiding hard work with exposure to weather inclemencies and of becoming civil servants on the state rolls who "set out for the office in the morning, carrying along an umbrella, and get home in the evening, bringing it back home." Though the situation has now changed, we can rejoice at the fact that our youths and students have little aversion for the occupations of workers and manual laborers. On the other hand, a tendency to do anything, any job provided that it "makes much money" is beginning to appear among certain youths. Finally, we cannot help worrying about a wish to engage in commercial occupations which is beginning to obsess the minds of a number of students. A young girl confided that her ideal is to "become the head of a district commercial shop!" We must not hasten to blame those youngsters who wish to take entrance examinations to commercial schools or to find a job as shop employees. The commercial sector is very important to society. But if we do not produce, what will we have to circulate and distribute? Though commercial occupations are more suitable for women than men, devoting one's lifetime to a shop counter and considering it a unique ideal only because this occupation will save one the trouble of standing in line to buy goods and will enable one to buy and sell conveniently and to make some profit on the sideline should not be an ideal of the youths under a socialist regime.

The psychology and outlook proper to a worker and the wish to engage in a productive occupation are conflicting with a psychology which is based on leisurely professions and on a pragmatic desire to make a profit and which can be found in the society and among certain youths. The image of the modern workers--whose sweaty faces beside the cupola furnace and whose profound souls emit an aureole--and the ethics of the front-rank, modern workers should be imprinted ever more deeply into the minds of our youths through the examples set by their fathers and the past generations, through the medium of newspapers and books and through the examples set by heroic laborers and by the laborious, arduous life of our ancestors.

We firmly believe that with the current advance of socialist industrialization, with the application of effective policies and with the thorough infusion of the working class' standpoint and outlook into the entire social life and the production sector, the ranks of the Vietnamese working class will grow continuously and strongly and will be ceaselessly replenished and replaced by generations who are more intelligent, more courageous and more skillful in science and technology, who cherish greater aspirations and dreams, and who will devote everything to the task of building and defending the socialist fatherland for the sake of the people's happiness.



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL TAX COLLECTION INTENSIFIED IN QUANG NAM-DA NANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 83 p 1

[Text] In pursuance of the new regulation on industrial-commercial taxes, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province has conducted investigations into the situation of production and business households to assess their turnovers and profit level and to determine the tax rate to be levied. The initial result shows an increase of 741 in the number of production and business households subjected to taxation, an increase of more than 80 million dong in the total monthly turnover as compared with last month and an increase of more than 950 million dong in the total amount of taxes to be collected which represents 225 percent of the taxes levied in the past. As an initial step, tax collection has regulating rationally the income of large business households and installations, especially in the commercial and food and beverage sectors. Because of their high turnover level, many textile shops in the Con Market in Da Nang have had to pay a tax rate four or five times higher than in the past.

At the same time, the province has intensified control and supervision over the market, especially the circulation sector, and has detected and caught 215 cases of smuggling, confiscated goods, imposed fines and collected taxes amounting to more than 1.5 million dong. A number of districts and cities such as Que Son, Hoi An, Hoa Vang and Dien Ban have strengthened market management, implemented the policy of posting price lists and selling goods according to these prices, drawing up official reports to deal with [contraventions of] the tax regulation and imposed tax on any profit irrationally made through price hiking--thereby collecting thousands of dong [for the state]. Control stations have caught many smuggling cases, confiscated goods, collected hundreds of thousands of dong for the state and punished many smugglers whose activities were of an opposition nature.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### ARTICLE STRESSES WAYS TO REDUCE LOSSES OF GAS, OIL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[ Investigative report by Hong Khanh: " Can Losses of Gas and Oil Be Reduced? " ]

[ Text ] At a meeting of the materials sector late last year, when the question of reducing the losses of gas and oil in circulation was raised, there was an opinion to the effect that in the present situation of a serious imbalance between supply and demand and the material and technical bases remaining poor and uncoordinated, it would be difficult to go below the permitted levels of losses. The quantities of gas and oil being lost during transportation were increasing. Compared to the permitted loss levels, the losses in some places were 2-3 times, even 5-6 times as much. For instance, in the case of the P pipeline, for every 100 tons being pumped and moved, over 15 tons were lost during transportation. Every year, according to calculations, the losses in circulation were hundreds of thousands of tons, which did not include the losses in consumption. Only by cutting to half of that excessive loss we could have a rather large additional volume of gas and oil for use in production and construction in accordance with our plan. The excessive losses of gas and oil happened in all stages of transfer, storage, pumping and transportation, and were due to three reasons: evaporation, leak and bad management.

Presently there are in those stages positive changes. With the same workers, cadres, units and material bases, since the beginning of the year losses have been reduced by more than 10,000 tons only after the Gas and Oil General Corporation made some initial improvement in connection with a number of measures in the field of technical and economic management. That quantity of gas and oil is enough for the food industry to produce nearly 20,000 tons of sugar, equals to one-sixth of the gas and oil currently supplied to agriculture in the Mekong River delta and allows the work site of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant on Da River to operate for 10 months at the present rate of digging and building. Of those improvements some of the work seems simple and

easy and does not require very much effort. For instance, at all storehouses and tanks containing imported gas and oil throughout the country, everyday and every hour they measure again the temperature, density and volume of oil and record these figures on cards attached to these tanks. The workers who work there must be patient and industrious and have a strong sense of responsibility and discipline. This new orderly way to do things has been the result of a bitter struggle against the old way to do things at one's convenience, carelessly and without any discipline. In the past, in the case of many storehouses and tanks, measurement took place once every few weeks. In such a period, how many times gas and oil were received and delivered to customers were not recorded, nor were the losses followed and determined. What were the reasons -- were they due to natural causes, the means used or men? Nobody could give an answer; finally, nobody was blamed, nobody had to bear any responsibility and only the state suffered from great losses. Now with the method of measuring and recording every hour, the management cadres have a practical basis on which they can assert any increase and decrease in the quantities of gas and oil in storehouses and tanks. Many localities were able to detect early corrupt people and thieves, or any customers who took advantage of weaknesses in management to make some deal or to bribe in order to carry away additional quantities of gas and oil at the time of their delivery. The customer of a unit had to return to storehouse X tens of tons of gas and oil. As a total, nearly 4,000 tons of gas and oil were traced to their very sources and returned. The rate of losses of gas and oil at storehouse and tank locations was reduced from 4 to 2 percent.

The coordination among the responsible sectors of rechecking the capacities of such specialized-use means as barges and tank trucks has also brought about considerable initial results. By now, in the North, almost all of the specialized-use means of river transportation have been rechecked; in the South, this job is being done. Many tank trucks used to transport gas and oil have been checked. The results obtained arouse many thoughts about the mechanism of management, sense of responsibility and spirit of ownership. The means of river transportation that have been rechecked show an average actual capacity nearly 10 percent greater than the one that has long been recorded in the "registered check" book. Of the 28 tank trucks of the Gas and Oil Corporation Area 3 alone 17 were found to have greater actual capacities than the registered ones. In one case, the actual capacity was found to be 3,000 liters compared to the registered capacity of 3,000 liters. By calculations, in the several months prior to the rechecking, those barges and tank trucks had received from the storehouses and tanks hundreds of tons of excess gas and oil. Compared to the capacities of the means that had been checked, in the last 3 months the corporation received from the state a surplus of 543 tons of diesel oil, 1,310 tons of fuel oil and 81 tons of gasoline. Is this one of the reasons that explain why gas and oil, which are imported by and under the

unified management of the state, are widely sold in the free market? And a question is raised: With the same "registered check" organ, the same trucks and barges, the same gas and oil management units and the same means, why did they discover only now such an excessive difference in capacities? Was it during the past checking due to a poor professional ability, or a lack of the means of measurement and accuracy, or the collusion and connection of a number of people for the purpose of stealing goods from the state?

The network of pipelines used to pump and move gas and oil has also been made more effective and is being used with better results. In 1982, the C pipeline suffered from 29 cases of disconnecting and drilling for stealing of gas and oil; since the beginning of this year, there was only 1 case, and when the bad people began to act, the people and law enforcement organ immediately discovered their attempt and punished them in time. Compared to the same period last year, the losses of gas and oil from all pipelines dropped by four-fifths, down to nearly the permitted levels. In 1982, on pipeline D there were 14 cases of sawing and drilling into the pipe, which led to losses of 18 tons of gasoline; on pipeline G, in only 10 days of pumping, there were 15 cases of stealing and total losses of 293 tons of gasoline. Since the beginning of this year, on both pipelines as the oil was being pumped and moved, there was no diverting of the oil flow and, as a result, the losses were sharply reduced. These initial results have been due to the joint measures (including actual rewards and punishment) taken by the Gas and Oil General Corporation, the districts and villages where the pipelines run through and the sectors that are concerned about protecting the gas and oil. At the same time, as the pumping and moving was taking place, these organs informed one another of the time and time limit of the work and thus maintained a smooth coordination of their work as they were jointly responsible for the entire pipeline.

The gas and oil sector also coordinated its activities with the localities and internal affairs sector in organizing checking and control, as well as dispersing the gatherings of private business people illegally dealing in gas and oil. Over 1,400 gas and oil "open-air markets" which had long operated in many locations in Ha Son Binh, Quang Ninh, Ha Bac, Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces and the municipalities of Hanoi, Haiphong, etc. were dispersed. Many people who had illegally stored fuels in their homes were prosecuted. The gas and oil sector, as the result of that action, got to know those "borers" who had long been helping the people doing illegitimate business and took timely disciplinary action against those decadent and deviant workers and thus cleaned up their ranks.

The realities have shown that we have the ability to reduce the losses of gas and oil in the circulation link. The Gas and Oil General Corporation is perfecting the new managerial measures by providing all the tools and means to

make measurement and recordings on tank cards and by building up the material and technical base; restoring order in its management; and correctly implementing the rules, standards and regulations about the responsibilities and discipline of a commodity sector that has a direct relationship to the vitality of the economy.

Another matter that requires attention is the use of gas and oil. In this link, there still exist much waste, doing things at one's convenience and irresponsibility leading to great losses and beginning with using them beyond the permitted levels. All enterprises, work sites, army units and cooperatives, and all users of gas and oil must pay regular attention to being extremely economical in the use of gas and oil, consider it a national policy of major importance and strictly control by themselves the compliance with the norms set for their use. If the losses of gas and oil in the two links, circulation and consumption, are further reduced, at least down to the permitted levels, every year the country will have tens of thousands of tons of excess gas and oil for use in its production and construction plans. This has an even better chance of being achieved at a time when there are good changes in every sector, every production installation, every locality and in society as a whole in terms of raising the sense of responsibility and discipline, upholding the proletarian dictatorship, developing the working people's collective ownership right and overcoming the rightist ideas and any slackening of economic and social management.

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### ILLEGAL COAL SALES IN THANH HOA REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Overcoming Flaws, Speeding Up Supply of Coal to Power Plants; Thanh Hoa Controls and Prosecutes Illegal Coal Sales and Use"]

[Text] (VNA) At the end of May and the beginning of June, there had been progress in the coal supply and transportation to power plants. From 28 May to 3 June alone, the communications and transportation sector carried 95,700 tons of coal, averaging over 13,500 tons per day, including 5,630 tons per day for power plants, exceeding the plan by 2.3 percent--an increase from 800 to over 1,000 tons, as compared with last month. Coal reserves at Ninh Binh, Viet Tri and Thai Nguyen power plants have increased from 700 to 6,000 tons, as compared with the beginning of the month, thus creating conditions for power plants to steadily increase electricity production to serve the antidrought campaign and various economic sectors. In spite of progress, the rhythm of coal loading and unloading at coal harbors has ensured only 86 percent of daily plan, and congestion of means of transportation has immobilized approximately over 10,000 tons at coal harbors.

The sectors of communications and transportation, coal and electricity have continuously taken active measures to coordinate and help one another to step up production, and take advantage of favorable weather conditions to accelerate coal supply to power plants before the rainy season begins.

While many industrial installations in Thanh Hoa Province were short of coal, the practice of illegally buying, selling, and using coal was fairly pervasive there. In the 3 districts of Hoang Hoa, Quang Xuong and Dong Son, and in Thanh Hoa Municipality, over 1,200 families purchased, sold, and hoarded coal to bake lime, bricks, and tiles for profit. In Hoang Hoa District, over 400 households used nearly 2,000 tons of coal in violation of the law; in Dong Tan village over 69 households used nearly 1,000 tons of coal to bake lime for sale in the free market. A number of state-run units and collectives also have purchased, sold, and used coal contrary to the rules.

Thanh Hoa Province has set up a guidance committee to control coal management, distribution, and use, and strictly to prosecute organizations and



individuals found guilty of selling, buying and using coal illegally. Thanh Hoa Municipality has controlled and strictly prosecuted 65 households in the 2 villages of Dong Tho and Nam Ngan for illegally using coal.

The above situation was caused by lax and flawed management, distribution, and use of coal at responsible organs. Thanh Hoa is carrying out many resolute measures to thwart illegal coal sales, purchases and use, reorganize the mechanism of coal supply corporations, and ensure that coal is received and supplied according to plan and principles. The province also is strictly inspecting and solving the problems of the use of coal at each installation, and increasing inspection and control activities at major areas involved in the illegal coal trade, such as waterways, harbors and stations, and communications centers. Thanh Hoa has issued regulations on coal management, distribution and use, strictly prohibiting unlawful coal sales, purchases and use, while appropriately rewarding those who have exposed cases of illegal coal sales, purchases, and use.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EDITORIAL DISCUSSES NEW METHOD OF ORDERING SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Improving the Contract Ordering System in Small Industry and Handicrafts Production"]

[Text] The system of ordering small industry and handicrafts goods by entering into commercial contracts has been applied ever since the first stage of socialist transformation in North Vietnam when handicraftsmen had just been reorganized, when the new production relationships were not yet consolidated, when the managerial standard and level of socialist consciousness were still low and when the capital owned by collective economic organizations was not yet considerable. Because most of the raw materials essential to production had to be bought from foreign countries, the formula employed by the state was to distribute raw materials to state trading corporations to enable them to offer goods by contracts. These economic organizations did not sell but delivered raw materials to installations which would produce goods according to the standard samples and to the norms of material consumption set for each product unit. After finishing the manufacture of a product, the production installation would deliver it in full to state-operated organizations according to the previously signed economic contract and would receive a salary plus other production expenditures which had been predetermined for such a product (this remuneration package was called contract price).

Though somewhat limiting the producers' initiative, this method of ordering goods by contract was necessary and even had a definite positive effect during the initial stage of socialist transformation in the sense that the state was able to take hold of the sources of goods while collective economic installations--despite their small capital, low managerial standard and simple business accounting system--had a stable job and income and that conditions were thus created to maintain and gradually strengthen the new production relationships.

To date, this situation has undergone numerous changes. In North Vietnam, the majority of handicraftsmen have participated in the cooperativization movement for many years, most cooperatives have been upgraded and the managerial standard and level of socialist consciousness has become higher than in the past. In South Vietnam, though the socialist transformation is still going on,

many production installations have rallied rather skillful handicraftsmen, performed production and done business with initiative, shrewdness and versatility and displayed a fairly good knowhow about production management. Therefore, the state has gradually shifted certain categories of goods from the commercial contract ordering system to the planned system or to the system of selling raw materials and purchasing products at the prices fixed by the state. This shift has brought about good economic results from many points of view, proven beneficial to both the state and production installations and strongly stimulated the laborers' enthusiasm and creativeness. Nevertheless, so far the commercial contracting system has been continuously applied to many categories of goods but has not yet been improved--which has led to many negative effects. With regard to production installations, it has created a tendency to rely [on the state] and has limited the efforts to encourage the invention of new goods and the economical use of raw materials; on the other hand, due to the state's failure to exercise tight management and control, there have been cases of keeping back part of the raw materials entrusted, stealing goods from contract ordering organs and selling them in the market, and carrying out underhand dealings with cadres responsible for the contract ordering of goods to the detriment of the state interests, etc. On their part, the contract ordering organs have also committed negative acts such as displaying authoritarianism, making underhand dealings, accepting bribes, creating inconveniences [to producers], granting contracts to their "favorites," otherwise cancelling contracts and giving a rough time to [unfavored] production installations, etc.

To overcome these shortcomings, it is necessary to continue to shift certain goods from the contract ordering system to the direct planning system or that of selling raw materials and purchasing products in strict accordance with the Order No. 133-CT of 9 May 1983 of the Council of Ministers. The goods produced from ordinary raw materials must be transferred to the system of selling raw materials and purchasing products. Regarding some other goods made of raw materials uniformly managed by the state--especially the rare and precious ones--or concerning products in whose cost the raw materials represent a high value and for which the contract price rate is very low, the contract ordering system may be maintained but must be improved in essence and method. The principles to be firmly maintained are ensuring the uniformity of three interests, ensuring the production installations' right to collective ownership and their initiative and creativeness and ensuring the relationships of democracy, equality and mutual benefit between the goods contract-ordering organs and the production installations. It is necessary for both these organs and installations to completely fulfill their obligations and responsibilities and to thoroughly respect the signed contracts.

Contract ordering organs must try to order goods by contracts according to a project and plan, to draw up a long- and short-term plan, to sign contracts ahead of the planned period and to avoid the practice of doing business according to their own convenience, changing too many types of goods or unilaterally modifying contracts without legitimate motives, collecting goods on their own convenience and settling accounts too slowly--thus putting

production installations in a passive position where they cannot stabilize production. It is also necessary to strictly implement the policy on contract prices and on rewards and penalties for the protection and use of raw materials and supplies and to encourage the application of technical innovations, the improvement of goods and the invention of new ones, the raising of product quality and the lowering of manufacturing cost.

Production installations must stress the need to fulfill their obligations to both the state and contract ordering organs, to produce goods of high quality, to save raw materials and supplies and to deliver the exact quantities of goods to the state. It is necessary to overcome all negative practices such as keeping back part of the raw materials received, fraudulently exchanging them [for bad ones], wasting them, doing jobs in a slipshod manner, falsely stating the manufacturing cost, shiphoning off state-owned goods into the market, corrupting the contingent of contract ordering cadres to promote one's own interests and so forth. Production installations must also strengthen their organization and management, vigorously push forward the three revolutions and train themselves in conformity with the criteria of the new laborer--the socialist laborer--in order to carry out the assigned task and plan most satisfactorily.

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CSO: 4209/453

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### IMPROPER GRAIN DISTRIBUTION IN HANOI CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 May 83 p 2

[Unattributed article: "In Hanoi, Many Instances of Improper Grain Distribution and Violations of Grain Regulations Uncovered"]

[Text] Hanoi carried out an inspection of grain utilization in which many instances of improper distribution and violation of grain regulations were uncovered. The grain sector recovered 424 tons. Dong Da and Hai Ba Trung wards recovered the largest amounts -- 78 and 103 tons.

In April and May the units in the sector carried out another inspection and uncovered many additional instances of violations of regulations. The Foreign Languages College in Dong Da Ward had to return 5.4 tons, the Hanoi Thread Enterprise in Hai Ba Trung Ward had to return 28.6 tons, the Construction Enterprise had to return 310 tons; the Mental Hospital in Gia Lam District had to return more than 2 tons, etc.

The violations of regulations were usually due to incorrect distribution to workers and the false declaring of the number of workers employed. Cadres and workers changed their work but their grain standards were not changed. In many places with "ghost" grain ration booklets received too much grain and violated state regulations in distributing grain to some people.

In the course of its inspection the Grain Bureau paid attention to helping the units to rectify their management of the distribution and use of grain and settle accounts honestly.

In Hai Ba Trung Ward a number of construction sites and enterprises voluntarily returned 133 tons of grain. Enterprise 104 of the Civilian Construction Corporation of Dong Da Ward returned 704 kilograms, etc. That situation proves that the management of the distribution and consumption of grain in correct accordance with the policies and regulations must be the responsibility of both the managing sector and the consuming units. That is a measure to stop losses and establish control on the market with regard to grain.

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4/27/83

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### IMPORTANCE OF MATERIAL INCENTIVES IN PRODUCTION EMPHASIZED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "About Raising Socialist Consciousness and Introducing Material Incentives"]

[Text] The highest goal of socialist production lies in satisfying the ever increasing material and cultural needs of the people. In this system of production, the laborers as masters, clearly understand that their labor achievements contribute to building and defending the socialist fatherland. Hence, revolutionary fervor, patriotism, and love for socialism are an extremely great factor that urges laborers to carry out properly the tasks entrusted to them. But laborers cannot disregard their own interests and that of their own families. A correct policy consists in introducing material incentives to enable laborers, steered by their own interests and that of their own families, to produce more enthusiastically, to pay attention to the quantity and quality of their labor, and to make more wealth for society. That is why, in production, unceasing education to raise socialist consciousness and material incentives are factors to which we must devote equal attention, and which induce production to develop. It is erroneous, either to focus only on personal material incentives while neglecting to build revolutionary fervor, or to issue grandiloquent calls for revolutionary fervor while giving no appropriate thought to the laborers' economic interests.

In recent days, carrying out party resolutions and state economic policies, nearly all national defense enterprises and units in charge of economic building have paid attention to linking education--designed to raise the sense of socialist labor--with the use of economic levers in production organization and management.

Due to proper linkage, many units have strongly promoted the spirit of creative labor of cadres and workers, overcome difficulties in supply and raw material shortages, ensure a stable production, high labor productivity, and good product quality, and overfulfilled plans. At the same time, these units have ensured an increase in legitimate income for laborers to improve their existence. Nevertheless, there still exist some production installations which, due to a failure to understand thoroughly party resolutions and state policies, have placed excessive emphasis on material

incentives, thus leading to negative consequences—careless work that does not ensure product quality, embrace of personal and local interests, detachment from, even causing damage to, the common interests of society, and limiting the concrete results of production. On the contrary, however, some production installations have not paid attention to implementing state policies on granting material incentives to laborers, therefore making the latter less enthusiastic, and more likely to work half heartedly, and to hindering production development.

Education must be conducted to raise socialist consciousness, and to enable everyone to understand thoroughly the role of laborers as masters of society, and see clearly the oneness between common and personal interests, in order to enhance one's responsibility toward the nation, and foster all labor capabilities in support for the task of building and protecting the socialist fatherland. This also is a basis for building a new labor attitude and for correctly carrying out the principle of material encouragement. At present, as the national economy still has difficulties, and as negative manifestations still exist, a number of cadres and workers are readily inclined to have wrong perceptions. That is why the task of educating cadres and workers to raise socialist consciousness also have a very important meaning. Enterprises must have plans periodically to organize study sessions for cadres and workers on the situation and revolutionary tasks in the new era, and on the present situation of the nation's economy, to help them acquire scientific knowledge necessary fully to understand party and state economic policies, and to define their responsibilities—striving to achieve high labor efficiency, and banding together with the people to struggle to solve the nation's common difficulties. Experiences from many enterprises show that the educational measure achieves proper results when concentrated political study sessions are launched simultaneously with a stepped-up socialist labor emulation movement. Front rank units and individuals must be acclaimed, especially those working with integrity, deeply engaging in research, promoting initiatives, improving techniques, unceasingly raising labor productivity, and promptly redressing erroneous manifestations, such as loosely complying with labor discipline, cheating, working carelessly, and wasting time, supplies, and raw materials.

While educating cadres and workers to raise socialist consciousness, enterprises must strictly and fully carry out policies on material incentives already proclaimed by the state. These policies induce laborers to devote adequate attention to production results, to do their utmost to foster initiatives, to improve techniques and production management, and to enhance personal responsibilities and enthusiasm in order to raise labor productivity. Therefore, the granting of material incentives to laborers must be associated with the enterprises' production results, and must fit in harmoniously with the interests of society and of collective groups. Enterprises that produce more must receive more material incentives than those which produce less. Laborers who work more and with better results must receive more material incentives than those who do little or poor work. To implement this policy correctly, enterprises must set proper economic and technical standards, and must control the production process in a strict manner. An end must be put to the unreasonable practice of using the



material incentive policy as a pretext to irresponsibly give away a large number of bonuses, and to draw upon products which should have been delivered to the state according to plan....

In our regime, the laborers are interested not only in wages and bonuses, but also in the enhancement of the common welfare of society. Accordingly, in light of their own conditions and specific capabilities, enterprises must do their best to ensure that cadres and workers have housing facilities, child-care centers, medicines to treat diseases, and take part in cultural and artistic activities—all the things that make them more attached to their enterprises, and more enthusiastic about productive labor.

The Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress stated, "In carrying out policies on interests, such as wages, bonuses, and divestment of profit to enterprise funds, we must boldly encourage good results from overfulfillment of plans. However, it is most important to focus on encouraging installations to fulfill state plans." That resolution pointed out clearly, "All policies based on economic levers must serve the interests of the state, collectives, and laborers."

Guided by this spirit, national defense enterprises and units in charge of economic building must strive to associate, in a more proper way, the education of laborers as to socialist consciousness with an efficient implementation of policies on material incentives, in order to step up production, fulfill, and overfulfill the 1983 norms.

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### QUESTIONS ON GRAIN DISTRIBUTION ANSWERED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese No 20, 19 May 83 p 6

[Article: "Policy on Grain Distribution"]

[Text] Recently, many readers have sent letters to inquire about the current state policy on grain distribution. The head of the Distribution Management Department, Ministry of Food, has the following answers:

1. Grain dependents of a couple who are both state workers and civil servants: According to decision 218-CP of 29 May 1981 of the Council of Ministers and by Circular 73 LT/PP of 22 September 1981, the Ministry of Food regulated that grain dependents of couples who are all cadres, workers and civil servants (including those in state organs, the army, and revolutionary organizations) are supplied with grain on the basis of the supply standard and price (0.40 dong/kg), and are they who belong to the same household with workers and civil servants in municipalities and cities and live totally or mainly on the salaries of the workers and civil servants, and that they include:

--Fathers and mothers who are old, weak or handicapped, having lost their ability to work, being unable to work for self-support, and having to depend on their children.

--Children who are not yet working age, who are of working age but are attending general schools are who are handicapped and unable to work.

Thus, those who are accounted grain dependents of workers and civil servants and are supplied with grain (at 0.40 dong /kg) do not include people who are really parents and children but do not live in the same household with the workers and civil servants in cities; also not included are the parents and children who live in cities but have other sources of income to live on and have not received grain supply before. To have a proper concern for distinct cases of grain dependents, the aforesaid circular draws the attention of the localities to this: "In cases of grain dependents of workers and civil servants who find themselves in special circumstances which make it necessary to weigh carefully, to apply the policy compassionately and fairly, the ward and district people's committees are responsible for investigating, determining, and sending the cases to bureaus and provincial departments of grain

"for consideration and presentation to the provincial and municipal people's committees for decision."

2. Grain dependents of a couple that has one worker or civil servant only with the other person having another occupation. The aforesaid documents also stipulate two different solutions.

--If the dependents reside in cities, live totally or mainly on the salary of the worker or civil servant (husband or wife), and have been supplied with grain, they will continue to be distributed grain at supply price (0.40 dong/kg). On the contrary, if they totally or mainly live on the income of the one having a free occupation, the state will not supply them with grain at supply price. In both cases, the person with free occupation will not be supplied with grain at supply price by the state (0.40 dong/kg).

Thus, the grain dependents of couples that consist of one worker or civil servant only with the other person having another occupation do not include people who live in rural areas or have recently moved out of rural areas but have not yet been supplied with grain (at 0.40 dong/kg). However, the problem is rather complicated, and the aforesaid circular also draws attention to the localities to this point: "The investigation and consideration of the income of these families are very complicated and present many difficulties, which can easily lead to perfunctory and subjective actions; therefore, regarding these cases, it is necessary to be extremely careful, to collect the people's ideas and combine them with ward cadres' investigations and observations."

3. On grain supply standard [in bold face]:

a. Regarding state cadres and civil servants. There are currently two systems of grain supply standard: The standard system being applied in the south is a new one which consists of 6 standards: 13 kg, 15 kg, 17 kg, 19 kg, 21 kg, and 24 kg.

The standard system being applied in the north was created about 20 years ago, was amended by Decision 134-TTg, and guided by Circular 744-LTTP-CC of 2 August 1980 of the Ministry of Food. Concretely, it is as follows:

--People who are supplied on the basis of monthly standards of 16.5 kg, 17.5 kg, 18.5 kg, and 19.5 kg of grain converted into rice will be supplied with 1.5 kg less monthly on a temporary basis.

--People who do work equivalent to the aforesaid standards but have not been supplied on the basis of these standards and have been supplied with just 16 kg, 17 kg, 18 kg, 19 kg, and 20 kg will be supplied monthly on a temporary basis with 1 kg less.

In order to coordinate grain distribution and labor management in production installations, the grain sector will compute and supply grain on the following standards to each labor category in each installation; however, on a practical basis directors of enterprises can check on each individual's workdays to supply, supplying less to those who do not have a sufficient number of

workdays and discontinuing supply to those who quit work without reasons.

b. Regarding retired cadres, workers and civil servants, the supply is uniform and is 13 kg.

c. Regarding meritorious people vis-a-vis the revolution having proper certificates, and dead heroes' fathers, mothers, wives or husbands, the nationwide uniform supply is 12 kg of grain/month.

d. Regarding people and units (production cells, production groups or cooperatives) that catch fish, produce salt, plant vegetables or industrial crops, do handicrafts, etc., and who have signed contracts to sell their products or to do a certain volume of work for the state and who have carried out the signed contracts seriously, grain will be sold to them according to the standard signed and agreed upon between the production individual or units and the state purchasing organ at the new directed price (state retail price).

8418

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### NEW TAX REGULATION IMPLEMENTED, PRAISED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese No 22, 2 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "An Act That Fits Our Aspirations"]

[Text] The regulation on industrial and trade tax amendment of the Council of State is one of the positive measures to reestablish the socialist order on the distribution and circulation front. This regulation has been implemented nationwide, achieving many successes. The April 1983 collection of industrial and trade taxes (according to the new tax schedules) in municipalities and cities has been basically achieved, and the collection of taxes for May has started. The majority of large and small business households have come to banks to register for the opening of private accounts. Elements that dodged, lagged in tax payment, and tried to oppose the regulation, causing difficulties to cadres in regulation implementation, have been dealt with seriously and strictly. The working people and cadres, workers, and the armed forces enthusiastically welcome the achievements of the implementation of the regulation that amends industrial and trade taxes, because this is an act that fits moral principles and pleases the heart in accordance with the economic rules of socialism. It carries advantages not only economically but also in political, security, social, ...aspects.

Our labor union organization has deputed tens of thousands of cadres and union members who were active in workers' control and inspection cells to participate in the April 1983 tax collecting drive. Provincial and municipal trade union federations, have cooperated with the local authorities and related sectors in consolidating and developing the socialist trade network, trying their utmost to look for additional goods sources to serve the working people's consumption needs and motivating the application of administrative measures to stabilize prices in the free market.

Along with advancing the industrial and trade tax task, Hanoi and a number of provinces have also considered cases of people with unjustified fortunes who buy and build houses of high value. People who were inspected in phases 1 and 2 in Hanoi could not explain the origin of the large fortunes they had. How can a local enterprise director, a head of a beer company, have money to spend wastefully and still have a fortune of nearly 1 million dong? A worker quit his enterprise for private business and, after 6 years, could have enough money to buy three houses and afford all expensive commodities, owning a

fortune in millions of dong. Just 2 years ago, a bookkeeper for a company, when in need of 1,400 dong, had to borrow and repay in many installments; but now he has a fortune of between 700,000 and 8,000,000 dong. A chauffeur is still in his twenties but already has a large house with garden, fish pond, expensive living commodities, etc. These people could not say that their fortunes came from savings accumulated during their legal production and labor. They all admitted that these fortunes originated from thefts from the state, briberies, smugglings, and dodging contributions to public funds. The fortunes have been recuperated and used in services collectively beneficial to the people.

As in the case of collecting industrial and trade taxes and opening private accounts, the examination of people who possess unjustified fortunes and buy and build houses of great value is welcomed by the working masses who are helping state organs uncover people who are still escaping from the people's control. In the period when our country still meets with many difficulties and the people are still in need of many things, we warmly welcome those who know how to save and live thriftily to buy the basic necessities, thus uniting with the state in solving the housing problem. We will strive to provide housing for every worker and to better their living conditions, but cannot accept the fact that those who dishonestly earn money afford themselves luxurious lives separated from numerous working people.

The implementation of the regulation that amends industrial and trade taxes and the examination of a number of people who own unjustified fortunes and buy and build houses of great value have much significance in terms of the economy, politics, and social security and constitute an occasion to get rid of morally degenerate and debauched elements and to further purify the working class contingent and consolidate the vanguard party of the working class, thus contributing to reestablishing the socialist order in the realm of distribution and circulation and gradually to improving the people's lives.

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## AGRICULTURE

### EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO BOOST 1983 GRAIN COLLECTION SUGGESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1/ Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Pham Thanh: "1983 Grain Procurement: Faith and Hope"]

[Text] In 1982, the entire country won a great success in the grain task by producing more than 16 million tons and collecting more than 3 million tons. From this year onward, in pursuance of the Third Party Central Committee Plenum Resolution and by using domestic resources, we will try to meet our grain needs all by ourselves and to set aside a reserve every year. The 1983 grain collection target is between 3.6 and 3.7 million tons. To fully achieve this target, many problems are being raised which require solution.

#### Two New Reasons for Faith

Last month we had the opportunity to attend a recapitulative conference on the 1982 nationwide grain collection held in Hue City and subsequently to visit the provinces of Central Vietnam and the Central Highlands. After hearing the voices raised at the conference which were simultaneously optimistic and sincere in depicting the situation and after actually seeing the crops grown on the fields, we found two reasons for rejoicing and new faith as well.

First, the voice of the grain sector sounded more confident than ever before. All comrades from Hoang Lien Son Province and the northern border areas of the fatherland to the rice growing regions in the delta and to the subsidiary food crop regions in the midlands voiced their determination to achieve the target set for grain collection. The reports made by many localities not only dealt with grain collection experiences but also contained the following self-criticism: Last year, had the mass motivation task been done more satisfactorily, had the grain market been managed tightly, had the duties of various sectors been defined more clearly and had money and merchandise been prepared more adequately, a higher purchase norm could have been achieved and a further half-ton could have been purchased in the Mekong Delta alone.

Second, there was an obvious change [for the better] in the concept held and working method applied by the grain sector. Formerly, farmers in many areas did not rejoice at all at the grain purchasing cadres' arrival in their respective localities because, as peasants saw it in the past, these cadres were called "three-way collectors" (tax, debt and grain collectors) or, more



exactly, they were persons who came to see the farmers only in the last stage of the rice and corn crop cultivation only to collect these products but who barely paid any attention to what the farmers had to do to produce a grain of rice and corn in the first and subsequent farming stages. Today the grain sector has changed its way of thinking and working by approaching farmers when they are just starting plowing the fields to see whether they need anything or help. Grain purchasing cadres of the grain sector in certain areas have thus become close friends of production installations. The grain sector has brought to the peasantry hundreds of thousands of nitrate and phosphate fertilizer, tens of thousands of tons of cement and a large volume of consumer goods. Recently in the Central Highlands, key leading cadres of various localities and those from the agriculture and water conservancy sectors have, together with representatives of the grain sector, toured many fields, discussed plans to invest in high-yielding rice areas and conferred about the extent to which localities can build water conservancy works and about things the grain sector can do to help them procure water for the fields and obtain paddy for human beings.

#### Four Matters of Concern

Owing to a better perception of possibilities, the grain collection norm last year was gradually raised from 2.6 to 2.8 and 3 million tons. However, to achieve such a result, localities had to find ways to overcome difficulties. Since the collection norm has soared up this year, difficulties will be greater.

First, what must be done to concentrate the sources of grain to the maximum and put them in the hand of the state? This question involves a sense of responsibility and discipline and an attitude proper to the collective ownership spirit on a nationwide scale. While such provinces as Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh attained a fairly high collection norm and as Cuu Long collected taxes and debts and settled two-way contracts quickly, neatly and honestly, there were a number of provinces which failed to collect grain as much as they could, which delayed the payment of debts and which tried to lower the norm. Some provinces delivered grain on a priority basis to centrally operated warehouses and subsequently to local granaries and also moved grain to the central level in time and in the exact quantity while another province held back grain in order to make private exchanges and earn some private profit contrary to the state regulations. To our knowledge, even if the grain collection norm set for this year is fulfilled, it will not suffice to meet the demand. Since grain is a key factor to stabilize the socioeconomic situation, it must be managed tightly and distributed uniformly according to plan. Inspired by a sense of common responsibility, those provinces which last year had a per capita surplus of about 500 kgs after the collection are now drawing experiences, seeking guidance measures and conducting an internal struggle aimed at correctly resolving the relationships between the local and national interests, thereby further raising the collection norm set for the current winter-spring crop and the next summer-fall crop.

Second, beside collecting the agricultural tax according to regulations and purchasing grain according to two-way contracts, all localities are paying attention to making purchase above and beyond the obligation and at an



incentive price. But how to solve the problem of money and merchandise? Since the abilities of the central level are still limited, the experiences drawn from many areas have pointed to the need to actively exploit on-the-spot possibilities. For example, in 1982, Thanh Hoa collected 180,000 tons of grain--twice as much as in 1981. For the whole province, the gross output increased by 7 percent and collection increased by 30.8 percent. Of the amount collected, 77,000 tons came from the fixed obligations and 102,000 tons came from a purchase-exchange paid by using different sources of money including one obtained by urging people to sell paddy and deposit money in the savings fund in exchange for subsequent delivery of nitrate fertilizer and also by motivating cooperative members to sell paddy and transfer money to cooperatives. Thanh Hoa also eagerly exploited on-the-spot sources of goods including marine and forest products and building materials in order to obtain an abundant amount of goods to exchange with peasants [for grain]. The state and collective commercial sectors received goods and exchanged them for 22,000 tons.

However, in provinces where most fields have not yet been collectivized and where grain is still remaining in the hands of individual peasants, it is necessary to pay attention to heightening socialist patriotism in conjunction with applying other areas' experiences, to carrying out the agricultural tax collection correctly, to settling two-way contract accounts squarely, to bringing goods corresponding to demands and predilections to each and every locality for exchange with the peasantry and also to stopping the habit of reducing the fund allocated to the goods used in collecting grain with the aim of selling them at a higher price and bringing about a differential income for the local budget. Both the acts of selling goods and buying grain at high prices will result in disrupting the market and lessening the peasantry's confidence in the state.

The third problem deserving attention is to strengthen the factor constituted by warehouses and bags. The capacities of the existing warehouses can meet only one-third of the requirements. Likewise, the present need for some 200 million bags for use in packing and transportation can only be met partially. The shortage of granaries and bags has caused waste and losses and a lowering of grain quality. In the past few years, the grain sector has invested more than 160 million dong mainly in the building of granaries and drying yards but it now needs to make greater efforts to build material bases to meet new requirements. During the grain delivery period, An Giang sometimes purchased 7,500 tons of paddy a day. A shortage of granaries and bags would inevitably have slowed down the storage rate. Therefore, along with the rational planning and building of a warehouse network according to standards, the best method at the present time is to implement the "joint action by the central and local levels and by the state and people" motto. It is advisable that localities having large amounts of grain invest their capital in construction, that the grain sector settles accounts with these localities according to the system in force and that localities which have not yet built warehouses use the cooperatives' granaries or consign grain to the people's care. It is in this way that Huong Dien District (Binh Tri Thien Province) recently secured enough storage places for more than half the amount of grain collected from the 5th-month and spring rice crop.

The various sectors need also to coordinate their efforts in the use of warehouses. During our visit to Quy Nhon, we learned that only a small portion of the 10,000-ton capacity of a certain warehouse cluster was utilized while the grain sector in this city lacked granaries and even land to build them on. Bags must not either be considered as an unworthy merchandise. The grain sector must rapidly build industrial installations to fabricate bags and organize their rational preservation and use to avoid waste and losses. The loss and deterioration of bags has led to a useless expenditure of tens of millions of dong.

The last problem is the task of transporting, processing and distributing grain. For many years, the warehouse shortage has compelled many localities to leave grain in the open or to keep it in temporary shacks while a number of cities and industrial centers did not have enough rice for distribution. All acts of stealing grain, pouring water over it and mixing it with sand and pebble must be dealt with severely just like sabotage acts. Acute problems are also existing in the milling and processing task. The existing network of mills cannot yet meet the requirements. Occasionally, the slowness of milling and transportation--not the depletion of the state granaries--has created great difficulties to the life of cadres, workers and the armed forces and laboring people. Though there still are many difficulties, the dash forward of the party organizations and people in all localities is very strong. The possession of rich, successful experiences and the formulation of many lively and specific measures will enable the grain collection task to score greater achievements.

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## AGRICULTURE

### STATE FARMS URGED TO USE LAND, LABOR MORE EFFECTIVELY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 83 pp 1, 4

[ Editorial: "Using in the Best Way Land and Labor in State Farms" ]

[ Text ] Labor and land are two precious resources and the source of all the wealth of society. The state has assigned to state farms the management of over 1 million hectares of natural land, including about 600,000 hectares of agricultural land. In this land have appeared some large specialized-cultivation zones, which bring large quantities of products and commodities to society. However, the land and labor of state farms are not effectively used yet, if not seriously wasted.

The 120 state farms in the North, which have been assigned by the state to manage 298,000 hectares of natural land, including 164,000 hectares of agricultural land, have put to use only 135,000 hectares. Thus nearly 30,000 hectares have not yet been used, including 15,000 hectares of crop land and 14,000 hectares of pasture land, but not counting the land that has been put to use and has brought about poor economic results. The rate of use of agricultural land by the state farms in the South is even lower than that by the state farms in the North.

Labor in many state farms is not put to good use yet. Labor on their staff does not have enough work to do. The number of retired laborers or people under labor age in the families of state farm workers is very large, up to a few hundreds in each state farm. Surplus labor and uncultivated and fallow land are not combined together to allow exploitation of the potential of both factors for creating more products for society.

In the common difficult situation, many units set good examples. Song Hau State Farm in the South, which was established in 1977, has only 160 cadres and workers and manages 3,000 hectares of cultivated land, did use all of its land according to plan and, among other things, combine the efforts of local farmers with its own to jointly grow crops in its land. By signing product

contracts, Tam Dao State Farm in the North fully used the available labor of its own and thus was able to avoid hiring each year 5,000 seasonal man-days or requesting the help of the local tractor unit at harvest time.

The 5th Party Congress resolution clearly states: "In 5 years, 1981-1985, and in the 80's, we must concentrate our energy on vigorously developing agriculture, consider the latter our leading front and move it one step further toward the large-scale socialist production." Fully understanding this policy and the view on combining agriculture with industry and the meaning of socialist industrialization in the first phase of the period of transition, all state farms are deeply responsible for fulfilling their production plan, delivering products in full quantities to the state and properly combining economic matters with national defense. The most precious capital of state farms is labor and land, including forests and the sea. We must consider the development of the socialist collective ownership right of all laborers in the state farms as the greatest moving force in order to combine labor with land, to use more effectively the existing material and technical base of state farms and to make large quantities of products for society.

All state farms must reconsider their land and using capacities as a basis to draw up plans for their land and avoid going after big things and large figures while being unable to fully use it, which means a waste of the country's resources as the areas of natural land in name only are very large but very little is actually used. The right crops for the right land. As to the forest and steep hilly land that is not fit for agricultural production, they should use it for afforestation or assign its management to forestry organs. In the case of land for mixed farming and mixed life between state farms and cooperatives, they should consider it on the basis of the common interests of all society. If it is advantageous for state farms to till it, it should be assigned to state farms, or if it is advantageous for cooperatives to till it, the latter should have it, but under any circumstances there should be conflict that would lead to leaving it idle and fallow. In the case state farms are incapable of using all of the land under their management or the land that has been planned for long-term tree-planting, which they do not have time to do yet, they can assign this land on a temporary basis to cooperatives, organs and schools to use or share its use with these units. For the smaller plots state farms cannot use yet, they can assign some of them to the families of state farm workers to use under the conditions that they must fulfill what is assigned to them to do.

State farms as the state-operated agricultural units must set examples for cooperatives and production collectives in every aspect, first of all in the use of labor and land. Their labor must be used fully and attain higher productivity than cooperatives and production collections are able to. They must set a good example in carrying out the "an inch of land is an inch of gold" motto.

## AGRICULTURE

### PRODUCT CONTRACTING FOUND TO BE HELPFUL IN HCM CITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 83 p 2

[ Article by Mai Phong. "Product Contracts Help To Consolidate Production Collectives and Agricultural Cooperatives" ]

[Text] The agricultural cooperativization movement in Ho Chi Minh City in the last 8 years was growing nicely. As it was carried out simultaneously with wiping out exploitation and making land adjustments, the transformation of agriculture in the rural areas of the municipality underwent the first stage full of challenges. Although the results were only initial ones, they were of very important significance. From late 1976 to early 1978, a total of 2,661 production solidarity teams were established in its wards and districts. At the same time, the movement to build production collectives was vigorously developed, with the total of such collectives being raised to 871 and covering 41.3 percent of the cultivated area and 54.4 percent of farmer households. Eleven cooperatives were built and consisted of 2,560 farmer households, with 900 hectares of cultivated land being collectivized. However, because of hurried work, the tendency to go after quantities and the form and a lack of careful preparations for the basic conditions for the newly-built collectives and cooperatives to operate, the movement developed many negative aspects. In the 1980 winter-spring season, a large number of collectives were dissolved and some cooperatives of excessively large size, with their cadres' managing capacities being too weak, failed to survive and had to revert to the collective form. In the face of such a situation, the Municipal VCP Committee concentrated its energy on consolidating the existing collectives and cooperatives. As of today, the municipality has 434 collectives, 11 cooperatives and 2,224 production solidarity teams left. According to classification by the Agriculture Department of the Municipal VCP Committee, 150 collectives are good, 186 average and 98 poor. The cooperatives generally are doing well, with a few of them being good and a few poor.



## New Mechanism of Management

As in the whole of Nam Bo, there were many reasons behind the fluctuating changes of the situation and the instability of the agricultural cooperativization movement in rural areas in the past years. But one of the important reasons was the fact that the mechanism of management of the collectives and cooperatives was far from appropriate. Right at the time of their establishment, under extremely new conditions and in a situation full of difficulties, almost all collectives and cooperatives adopted the piece-work contracting system which was full of weaknesses. On the other hand, since the rural areas had long engaged in production of goods, farmers, mostly middle farmers, were used to doing work with calculation of economic results. Consequently, somehow they did not believe that the piece-work contracting method would bring about better economic results.

Then in 1981, only after Directive No 100 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat had been issued, along with many provinces in the Mekong River delta, Ho Chi Minh City readily accepted to apply on a trial basis the system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers to a number of production collectives and cooperatives in connection with vegetables and industrial crops in the winter-spring season and rice crops in the summer-autumn season. In the trial period, large numbers of cadres, party members and farmers, including the upper middle farmers, favorably responded to the new contracting system and clearly better results were obtained in terms of production and income. Later, product contracts were quickly extended to the outer wards and rural districts. It could be said that along with other measures, the new management mechanism not only stopped the dissolution of and strongly consolidated the existing collectives and cooperatives but also opened up a new direction for the agricultural cooperativization movement and the establishment of many new collectives. As of today, the municipality as a whole has more than 330 collectives and 10 cooperatives currently signing product contracts with labor groups and laborers. With the attractiveness and realistic effects of the new management mechanism, 100 percent of the collectives of Binh Thanh Ward and Nha Be District and 50-80 percent of Duyen Hai, Hoc Mon, Cu Chi, Binh Chanh and Thu Duc Districts and Go Vap and Tan Binh Wards are adopting the product contract mechanism. The collectives and cooperatives that properly carried it out and appropriately applied it to their actual conditions have obtained good results in many aspects: their production has been developed; the three economic interests have been harmoniously ensured; and they themselves have been consolidated and further enlarged.

About rice production assigned through product contracts, all laborers who accepted contract assignments made sure they would grow rice in all of the assigned areas; farmers used additional fertilizers and took good care of their crop; as a result, the average rice crop yield obtained exceeded the goal by

26.2 percent. In average, each family exceeded the assigned goal by more than 400 kilograms of paddy, even by 1,135 kilograms in some cases. As to vegetables, in addition to growing them in all of the assigned areas, the farmers also actively applied the intensive-cultivation technical measures and raised the crop yields. As to cabbage alone, the average yield obtained exceeded the assigned goal by 24.6 quintals per hectare. The average volume of vegetables produced by a family exceeded the assigned goal by 298 kilograms, even by nearly 1,500 kilograms in the case of some families.

#### Determining Correct Production Direction

After three or four seasons and after having adopted the new management mechanism, almost all collectives and cooperatives recognized the fact that their past poor performance had resulted from the one-crop and one-season working method and now relied on establishing specialized-cultivation zones and determining in a more correct and perfect manner the production direction they would follow. Many units made rearrangement about the seasonal cultivation pattern and planned allocation of crops and animals to make them more appropriate, vigorously developed the handicraft occupations and expanded farm product processing.

A number of collectives and cooperatives boldly changed their production direction by switching from growing one rice crop with unstable yield to growing vegetables and industrial crops with better economic results. Collective 12 in Tan Thoi Nhat (Hoc Mon District) completely switched from growing one rice crop to growing vegetables. Seven collectives in Tan Xuan Village switched from rice to vegetables, peanut, tobacco, etc. Many villages, subwards and the collectives in Tan Binh, Go Vap and Hoc Mon Districts switched to growing only vegetables, quickly establishing specialized-cultivation vegetables-growing zones, and thus obtained better economic results and served the municipality better. A number of collectives in Cu Chi, Thu Duc, the 8th Precinct, etc. switched part of their rice-growing areas to growing industrial crops in order both to comply with the municipality's agricultural development policy and to earn higher incomes, which makes their members feel reassured and encouraged to further build up their collectives. Collective 1 of the 9th Subward in the 8th Precinct was a brilliant example of determining the direction for production and at the same time properly carrying out the new management mechanism. The collective, which had been growing rice in more than 20 hectares with low and unstable yield (2 tons per hectare) and rush in 5 hectares along the river banks, with the value of a man-day at the time it had just been established, when piece-work contracting had been applied, being only 1.8-2 dong and with its members encountering many difficulties in their daily life, was selected to apply on a trial basis the method of signing product contracts with labor groups and laborers for rush production and to switch to growing rush in all of its area. The results obtained after 6 months



of following the new production direction and adopting the new management mechanism were: 98 percent of the families having accepted assignments under contract exceeded the assigned goals by an average of 5 tons per hectare and increased their production by 9 tons per hectare compared to the time when piece-work contracting had been adopted; the value of a man-day was 9 times greater than before. That success encouraged the collective to move forward and to organize total production covering all three links -- producing and processing rush and making mats for export.

Thanks to the right development of occupations, 155 laborers who had been jobless were employed within the collective. In the last 3 months of 1982 only, the collective signed contracts to supply the Municipal Industrial Service with 20,000 square meters of mats for export.

#### Intensive Cultivation, Multicropping, Advanced Techniques

As they adopted the mechanism of signing product contracts with labor groups and laborers, almost all collectives and cooperatives made these rather obvious gains: full use of labor and land; effective use of technical materials; additional water conservancy works; and land improvement for continued practice of intensive cultivation, multicropping and application of many advanced techniques. Collective 19 in Thanh Loc, thanks to good application of the new short-term rice varieties, was able to grow one, then two, then three rice crops per year. The rice crop yield it obtained in the entire year of 1982 was 9.5 tons per hectare. The vegetables-growing collectives successfully raised the value of man-days by growing the high-order varieties of vegetables. Some typical examples were Collective 19 of Tan Thoi Hiep in Hoc Mon District, which raised the value of man-days from 6 dong in 1980 to 32 dong in the 1981-1982 winter-spring vegetables-growing season; Collective 1 of Subward 12 (Go Vap District) from 7 dong to 35 dong.

Many collectives both selected new varieties and stepped up the practice of intensive cultivation to ceaselessly increase crop yield and grain production. Collective 2 of Binh Chanh Village (Binh Chanh District) raised the yield of both rice crops from 5.5 tons to 8.5 tons per hectare (in 1982). The 15 hectares of land that Collective 2 of An Phu Dong Village used to grow 3 rice crops yielded 13.8 tons per hectare. A number of collectives in Hoc Mon and Cu Chi Districts which very boldly switched crops in accordance with the early-tenth-month-rice-plus-early-winter-spring-rice formula combined with appropriate allocation of rice varieties have been able to raise the rice crop yields and have no longer had any areas of total losses each year (late work in the winter-spring season).

However, product contracting was a new and complicated matter, mostly as the cooperativization movement had just been launched and was encountering

many difficulties in the course of its development in a large city. Many shortcomings and weaknesses were seen and were even more pronounced in the average and poor collectives and cooperatives, such as failing to correctly determine the production and goals to be assigned and the right people to assign them; being confused in handling various aspects of the work involving production, with adjustment of the assigned goals being far from timely and rational; and distributing income being not so good in a number of collectives in terms of compromising between grain and cash, between collecting and spending, between accumulation and consumption, among the three interests, and so on. These weaknesses are being overcome on the basis of the cooperativization movement being consolidated further everyday. Hundreds of collectives and cooperatives of the municipality are gradually perfecting the product contracting mechanism in order to create for themselves new vitality on the agricultural production front and new quality in management, thus ensuring a steady progress in the time to come.

5598

CSO: 4209/451

## AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN DONG THAP, THANH HOA REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jun 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dong Thap Overcomes Slow Mobilization of Grain; Thanh Hoa Signs Contracts With Nearly 70 Percent of Agricultural Cooperatives to Purchase Grain"]

[Text] To date Dong Thap has only mobilized about 73,000 tons of winter-spring grain, 70 percent of the seasonal plan. On the average, every day the province only mobilized 200 tons, a rate that was very slow for April. The principal reason was that the localities had not yet paid attention to the political-ideological education of the peasants, had relaxed market management and the management of goods and materials sold in exchange for grain, and did not provide concentrated guidance, especially in the collection of tax and debts. To date, only 49 percent of the taxes have been collected and 71 percent of the two-way contracts have been fulfilled. A number of cooperatives and production collectives were not exemplary in fulfilling their grain obligations toward the state.

The provincial party committee, the People's Committee, and the grain sector are working with the districts and the relevant sectors in concentrating all capabilities to complete the mobilization of 44,000 tons of winter-spring season in June. In addition to balancing and bringing back to the localities 13,300 tons of materials and fuel, including 1,000 tons of cement, 20,000 roofing sheets, 900 tons of kerosene, and 3,200 tons of NPK chemical fertilizer to sell at subsidized prices in combination with the purchasing of grain at incentive prices, the province has sent key cadres to the districts and villages to concentrate on the full collection of taxes and debts and deal appropriately with instances of deliberate procrastination in paying taxes and debts.

The province has stressed market management, uncovering and requisition-purchasing at guidance prices the rice of families which obtained it by speculation or by raising prices by competing with the state in purchasing grain, while at the same time dealing strictly with instances of selling agricultural materials on the market.

In order to fulfill a plan to mobilize at least 90,000 tons of fifth month-spring grain, including 52,000 tons to be mobilized by signing two-way contracts, Thanh Hoa has organized the signing of two-way economic contracts with

the cooperatives and cooperative member families. The grain and commercial sectors have signed contracts with nearly 70 percent of the agricultural cooperatives, especially with the cooperatives with much grain. The districts of Thieu Yen, Dong Son, Hoang Hoa, Trieu Son, Tho Xuan, etc., signed contracts to purchase grain with nearly all the cooperatives in the district.

The province prepared 14,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and more than 60 million dong worth of consumer goods and consumer goods to form a fund of goods to exchange for grain. Furthermore, the commercial sector bought more than 40 million dong worth of consumer goods and construction materials in the localities to add to the fund of goods used to exchange for grain.

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5616

CSO: 4209/436

## AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION IN TIEN GIANG STEPPED UP

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jun 83 p 1

[Article: "Tien Giang Builds 1,038 New Production Collectives, 10 New Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] (VNA) Following a year of intense implementation of Directive 93 on agricultural transformation, and Directive 100 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat on product contracting in agriculture, Tien Giang Province has built, as of the end of the 1st quarter of 1983, 1,038 new production collectives and 10 new agricultural cooperatives, raising the total number of production collectives and agricultural cooperatives throughout the province to 1,106 and 22 respectively, encompassing 35 percent of all peasant households and nearly 30 percent of cultivated areas.

Throughout the province, 129 villages out of 140, and 404 hamlets out of 874 have a moderately good cooperativization movement. Of these, 22 villages and 211 hamlets have basically completed cooperativization. As of the end of May, Go Cong Tay District has completed agricultural cooperativization, with 91 percent of peasant households and 92 percent of land organized into 458 agricultural production collectives and 4 agricultural production cooperatives. Go Cong Tay is the first district to ever complete agricultural cooperativization in the Mekong River Delta.

Nearly all cooperatives and production collectives in Tien Giang are extending the product contracting system to labor groups and laborers.

In recent productive seasons, agricultural collectives and cooperatives across the province have fairly rapidly increased material and technical bases for the collective, and accelerated the introduction of technological progress in production. Cooperatives and production collectives have put into collective use 3,328 draft buffaloes, 80 mechanical plows, 4,845 mechanical pumps, 2,118 insecticide spraying tanks, over 1,000 old paddy threshers and thousands of agricultural implements. Due to careful preparation, collectives and cooperatives have, since the first productive seasons, established unified business plans.

Many collectives and cooperatives have properly solved problems concerning water conservancy, and application of successive intensive cultivation

measures. That is why, in past seasons, collectives and cooperatives have had bumper harvests, and why families of cooperative and collective members have earned more income than they did previously in private production.

Key leading officials in the province, districts and villages have regarded agricultural transformation as part of their own responsibilities. A number of cadres and party members who have set bad examples in agricultural transformation, have been appropriately prosecuted, thus reinforcing the sense of responsibility of a great number of cadres and party members for the agricultural cooperativization movement.

9213

CSO: 4209/448

## AGRICULTURE

### HO CHI MINH CITY AGRICULTURAL UNITS ADOPT PRODUCT CONTRACTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 May 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Ho Chi Minh City: 330 Collectives and 10 Agricultural Cooperatives Adopt Product Contracting, Increase Average Rice Yield By 6.5 Quintals Per Hectare and Cabbage Yield By 24.6 Quintals Per Hectare Over Contracted Out Norms"]

[Text] In Ho Chi Minh City four precincts (Tan Binh, Precinct 8, Go Vap, and Binh Thanh) have completed the adjustment of land. Peasant families with little or no land shared in the land distribution and entered into collective production.

In the municipality as a whole, 330 of the 434 collectives and 10 of the 11 cooperatives have adopted product contracting. The collective members and cooperative members have positively applied scientific-technical advances, increased the amount of fertilizer, and invested many work days in tending the crops. In Binh Thanh Precinct and Nha Be District, 100 percent of the production collectives, in Duyen Hai, Hoc Mon, Go Vap, and Tan Binh districts 80 percent of the collectives, and in Cu Chi, Binh Chanh, and Thu Duc districts more than 50 percent of the collectives, have implemented the contracting out of rice production. The families which accepted contracting out planted their entire area on schedule. The average yield surpassed the norm by 6.5 quintals per hectare. Output surpassed the norm by 26.2 percent. The rice output surpassed the average per family norm by 400 kilograms. With regard to cabbage, average yields surpassed the contracted-out norm by 24.6 quintals, and the vegetable output surpassed the norm for contracting out families by 298 kilograms.

In 1982 the cultivated area in the municipality increased by 7.3 percent in comparison to 1981. The rice area increased by 6.4 percent (the rice area of the collective sector increased 11.3 percent), the average rice yield increased 13.9 percent, and rice output increased by 20.3 percent over 1981 (the rice output of the collective sector increased 27 percent). With the implementation of the product contracting out system production developed, the incomes of the collective members and cooperative members increased clearly, living standards were improved, and the quality of the collectives was consolidated and improved, which created conditions for the continued rapid and solid advance of the cooperativization movement.

5616

CDO: 4209/436



## AGRICULTURE

### PROVINCIAL GRAIN PROCUREMENT FIGURES REPORTED

BK231040 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] As of 15 July 10 northern provinces and municipality--Bac Thia, Quang Ninh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Hanoi, Than Hoa, Nghe Tinh, and Binh Tri Thien--had fulfilled their general grain procurement quotas for the 1983 5th-month spring crop season. Nghe Tinh Province delivered almost 94,000 metric tons of grain to state granaries, fulfilling 117 percent of the plan norm and scoring an increase of 11,000 metric tons over the same period last year.

As of 15 July the north had fulfilled 91.3 percent of the general grain procurement quota for the 1983 5th-month spring crop season, with the amount of grain acquired through nonobligatory sales totaling 233,210 metric tons. The lowland and midland Bac Bo Province delivered to state granaries grain amounting to 88.6 percent of the general procurement quota and 89.1 percent of the regular obligation quota. Thai Binh is a key rice-growing province but it was slow in delivering grain to state granaries, having fulfilled only 53.7 percent of the plan norm. Ha Nam Ninh Province and Haiphong Municipality, having lagged behind, are now accelerating procurement efforts to fulfill their assigned quotas for the entire crop season. The former Zone 4 provinces have now fulfilled 110.6 percent of the general procurement plan and 98.6 percent of the regular obligation quota.

Due to late harvest, the mountainous provinces have been slow in grain procurement, fulfilling only 50.6 percent of the general plan and 63.2 percent of the regular obligation quota. Bac Thai, which is noted for the largest amount of grain procured among the mountainous provinces, has now turned over to the state 10,938 metric tons, fulfilling 104.1 percent of the general procurement quota and thus, leading the mountainous provinces in both quantity and speed as concerns grain procurement for the 5th-month spring crop season. Son La and Lang Son provinces have performed poorly in grain procurement--with Son La fulfilling only 11.4 percent of the general procurement plan and Lang Son, 13.2 percent.

CSO: 4209/481

## AGRICULTURE

### FIGURES ON TRANSPLANTING 10TH-MONTH RICE CITED

BK230726 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Despite the prolonged drought, peasants throughout the country have concentrated efforts on securing water for plowing lands and transplanting the 10th-month rice. According to a report of the Statistics General Department, as of 15 July peasants in the entire country had transplanted the 10th-month rice on 838,000 hectares, fulfilling 24.8 percent of the plan norm and running behind the same period last year by 312,000 hectares. The northern provinces and municipalities transplanted rice on 257,000 hectares--19.6 percent of the plan norm and 242,000 hectares less than the same periods last year. Thanks to rapid land preparation, Binh Tri Thien Province transplanted the 10th-month rice on 85 percent of the planned area and on 36.9 percent of the area in the mountainous provinces. Meanwhile, the southern provinces and municipalities transplanted rice on 581,000 hectares--28.9 percent of the plan norm and 70,000 hectares less than the same period last year. The Mekong Delta provinces already carried out transplanting on 422,000 hectares, fulfilling 27.7 percent of the plan norm.

In the wake of Typhoon No 3, the drought-stricken area has become smaller. The Ministry of Agriculture has urged the various localities to build embankments to contain water in high-lying ricefields, mobilize all means and make maximum use of the power supply to bring water into ricefields and accelerate plowing work, and formulate plans to control waterlogging in low-lying ricefields. Inspection must be made so that plans can be formulated to sow additional seed, care for the poorly growing seedlings, and protect the seedlings from diseases and harmful insects with a view to having enough good seedlings for transplanting on the entire 10th-month rice area before the beginning of fall.

As the planting of this year's 10th-month rice begins late as compared with past years, all localities must ensure that seedlings will be transplanted densely and in large clusters. In the southern provinces and municipalities, along with striving to finish transplanting on the entire area, efforts must be made to deploy forces for protecting the 10th-month rice that was transplanted early and the summer-fall rice.

CSO: 4209/481

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

DONG THAP RICE CULTIVATION—Dong Thap Province has finished oil preparation for the cultivation of the 10th-month rice and summer-fall rice on 130,000 hectares. More than 10,000 hectares of 10th-month rice and summer-fall rice in Tam Hong, Cao Lanh and Thap Muoi districts have been heavily affected by prolonged drought. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Jun 83 SK]

CSO: 4209/481

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### SOVIETS SENDING OIL-EXPLORATION CRANE TO VUNG TAU

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 May 83 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Largest Floating Crane Being Sent to Vung Tau"]

[Text] Sailors of the Baltic Maritime Transportation Corporation have begun to transport a "Hero" floating crane, the largest type in the Soviet Union, to the port of Vung Tau. That gigantic 1,600 ton floating crane will help step up the rate of exploration for oil and natural gas in Vietnam's continental shelf, in accordance with the program of cooperation between the two countries.

In order to take the crane to Vung Tau, the Soviet sailors and the tug "Che-ra-con" [Vietnamese phonetics] will have to travel nearly 8,000 nautical miles in 3 months, via the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. The most complicated part of the route will be between South Yemen and Ceylon.

During a period of a year and a half in Vietnam the "Hero" crane will be used to assemble drilling platforms at sea.

9616

CTO: 4209/436

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### JAN-JUN CONSTRUCTION RESULTS REVIEWED

OW101921 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Voice of Vietnam correspondent's report on construction sector's achievements over past 6 months]

[Summary] "Dear friends, during the first 6 months of this year, the construction units of the construction sector which have been carrying out construction at 105 projects fulfilled 47.8 percent of the yearly construction planned norms, with 9 construction-installation units fulfilling 45 percent of the plan norms, and 3 units fulfilling less than 35 percent.

"A salient feature about the construction work in the past 6 months is that more than 50 percent of the yearly plan norms were achieved at 35 key construction projects."

Since all facilities--in terms of supplies, equipment, and manpower--have been readied, encouraging progress has been noted, especially in the first-phase damming of the Da River and the construction of the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant, where 85 percent of the construction of turbine group No 1 has been completed.

"The rate of construction was also stepped up at other major construction projects such as the Bim Son, Hoang Thach, and Ha Tien cement plants; the housing area for the Vung Tau oil-gas exploitation center; the Lam Thao super-phosphate fertilizer plant; the Hanoi, Vinh, and Nha Trang textile mills; the La Nga sugar refinery; the teachers college; the nuclear institute; the workers palace; the Hanoi housing area, and the diplomatic crops' housing quarter."

Along with accelerating the rate of construction at the above key projects, the construction sector made preparations and cooperated with other sectors and localities in the construction of such new projects as the expansion of the Lao Cai apatite mine, the construction of the Tri An hydroelectric plant and so forth.

"Regarding production of building materials, due to many difficulties, the production rate for the first 6 months of the year was not high, but showed an

increase over the corresponding period last year. Over the first 6 months of this year, cement production was 383,000 tons, or 34.2 percent of the yearly planned norms--a 51.9 percent increase over the corresponding period last year--with the Haiphong cement plant producing 160,500 tons, or 50.1 percent of the yearly plan norm, the Bim Son cement plant producing 132,500 tons, or 33.1 percent of the plan, and the He Tien cement plant producing 90,000 tons, or 45 percent of the annual plan. As for other types of building materials, such as brick, tile, stone, lime and slate, fulfillment of 41 to 52 percent of the yearly plan norms was achieved, or an average increase of 1 to 7 percent over the corresponding period last year.

"Despite these achievements, in the recent past some shortcomings remained in the implementation of the state plan, such as failure to strictly carry out management over utilization of material, supplies, vehicles, and machines; utilization of fuel and supplies in excess of the plan norms by many construction units and work sites and their failure to utilize vehicles and machines at full capacity. Some progress was noted in the elimination of negative manifestations compared with many previous years. However, shortcomings were still noted in the management of materiel and building supplies. Thefts of public property were noted in certain places. The result was failure to attain the standards for product quality and construction projects. In particular, deterioration was clearly perceived in the quality of construction materials and many construction projects.

"Recently, the Building Ministry preliminarily reviewed the implementation of the plan in the first 6 months of this year to clearly perceive strengths and weaknesses so that it could take appropriate steps to accelerate production in the final 6 months of the year."

The construction sector's task for the last 6 months of the year remain very great, particularly at the key projects. The rainy season has set in, causing difficulties for construction work. Therefore, in order to promote the construction and equipment installation projects in the final 6 months of 1983, all construction sector units must begin to make careful preparations in all aspects to accelerate construction work, better control management, and increase labor output. An emulation movement is being launched in the construction sector to devote all our efforts and overcome all difficulties in construction work.

CSO: 4209/481

## LIGHT INDUSTRY

### SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFT PRODUCTS DEVELOPED IN HAU GIANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 83 p 1

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the small industry and handicrafts sector in Hau Giang Province has achieved a gross output value of nearly 73 million dong representing 49 percent of the yearly plan norm and a 16 percent increase over the same period last year. A fairly substantial increase has been obtained in the principal products such as lumber, building materials, metal utensils and processed foodstuffs.

The province has set up an additional 8 cooperatives and nearly 60 work cooperation teams.

The province has expanded its relationships with the sister provinces by signing more than 50 economic contracts on the exchange, contract ordering and purchase of raw and discarded materials such as chemicals, plastic, iron, steel, threads, etc. worth over 15 million dong for supply to production installations. The provincial Federation of Cooperatives has signed technical exchange contracts with production installations in Ho Chi Minh City on the installation of machines and on technical guidance for the production of mats, carpets, pineapple fiber threads and kenaf sacks by employing the locally available raw materials. Can Tho and Soc Trang Cities and Vi Thanh Districts have further developed various trades to promote export and taken measures to help cadres, workers and their families produce on contract such goods as bamboo shades, embroideries, laceworks, rattan and bamboo wickerworks, plastic covered items, etc.

The Federation of Cooperatives in various districts has instructed production installations to declare and register the trademarks and quality of their products and has exercised control and promptly ordered that the production of nonregistered and substandard goods be discontinued.

9332

CSO: 4209/445



## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### PROGRESS REPORTED IN THANG LONG BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 May 83 pp 1,4

[Article by Quang Tuan: "The Thang Long Bridge Construction Project: Installation of 10 Steel Spans Completed"]

[Text] All of the Soviet workers and technicians at the Thang Long Bridge construction site are devoting their energy and intelligence to completing the installation of all 15 steel spans in order to open the railroad deck to traffic by the end of this year and then open the lower road deck to traffic in the first quarter of 1984. In May the weather is hot but the units responsible for the principal tasks are competing to attain the construction goals. The workers assembling steel spans from the northern bank, which is the responsibility of Bridge Corporation 11, has advanced to pier 6 in the middle of the river, and have completed six spans. The group working from the southern bank, under Bridge Corporation 7, has installed steel spans as far as pier 11, and has completed four spans. On the southern bank, a KMK crane -- which weighs 130 tons and has a 200-ton capacity -- has been moved to abutment 15 to install the remaining spans. On the northern bank, on 17 May there occurred a significant event: Bridge Corporation 3 installed the last railroad-supporting truss, weighing 130 tons, in its designated position. Never had the construction rate been as rapid as on that occasion. The site has now installed 10 of the main trusses and has completed 70 percent of the approachways on the two banks.

#### Surprises Regarding the Capabilities of Socialist Cooperation

The construction rate and the work pace are exerting all existing capabilities on the major national project. Comrade Le Quang Vi, director of Bridge Corporation 3, said that "Our mission is to install the remaining 11 railroad bed trusses in May. We were worried that there would be a shortage of trusses, but didn't expect that by the middle of the month the concrete-carpentry enterprise would produce and deliver a sufficient number of trusses. If the old truss production rate had been maintained we wouldn't have had the last truss until the end of May."

Because it had a sufficient number of trusses, Bridge Corporation 3 was able to create a new surprise in the construction rate. In early May there was a loss of electricity. The corporation was unable to control the hours it would have

electricity, so it had to install the heavy 130-ton truss on the high piers at night. During that time the railroad at the construction site gave priority to transporting the steel trusses. The cadres and workers of Bridge Corporation 3, continually in a "combat alert" status, remained at the site and sprang into action when there was electricity and a locomotive. The boat crewmen slept in the engine room and when necessary started working as soon as they awoke. More than 10 enormous trusses were transported and installed under extremely urgent and complicated conditions, but all were installed safely. As far as the construction supervisors were concerned, the accomplishments of Bridge Corporation 3 were surprising and worthy of praise. Of the two main truss installation groups, at first Bridge Corporation 7 was behind but it surprised Bridge Corporation 11 -- the unit in the lead -- by its speed and uniform, solid progress, so Bridge Corporation 11 promptly reorganized its ranks so that it could make rapid progress. The two truss units, working from the two banks, will connect the spans at pier 9 in the middle of the river. At a time when new records were being broken right and left, it is hard to tell which unit will reach the objective first.

### The Young Faces Were So Beautiful

I went all over the construction site, met with the construction command cadres, and encountered new, very young faces. They were people who had good technical and managerial skills and had been trained and gained actual experience at the construction site. The comrades in the board of directors of the enterprise federation, all of whom were about 40 years old. Hoang Minh Chuc, the general director, 45 years old, and Le Canh Chat, the deputy general director, 51 years old, are regarded as the elder brothers of the cadres at the rank of deputy bureau chief on up. Recently, simultaneously more than 20 cadres who were about 30 years old were promoted to positions of deputy bureau chief or deputy corporation director. Engineer Tran Trong Khanh, secretary of the enterprise Youth Union chapter, recently became a deputy director of Bridge Corporation 13. Engineer Nguyen Chien Thang, who recently graduated from college, became deputy head of the truss-building department as soon as he completed his on-the-job training. During his training he made many suggestions to improve techniques and increase labor productivity. He is a person who diligently studies on his own, so he can now understand, speak, and write Russian rather fluently. In his opinion, it is necessary to know Russian in order to work and study with the Russian technicians.

The young generation, which loves to study in order to contribute much to the work of the Vietnamese bridge sector, is manifesting its attractive, healthy nature at the Thang Long bridge.

### A Cool Breeze From a New Management System

The implementation of the system of contracting out salary funds per unit of production volume has developed many existing capabilities. In 1982 it was tried out in a few units, but this year the entire enterprise federation contracts out salary funds and all corporations and factories contract out salary funds per unit of production volume. In the first quarter output doubled in comparison to the same period last year. During the first 5 months of the

year the construction rate has picked up. On the basis of reorganizing production and improving management, the entire construction site is competing to increase labor productivity in order to increase the incomes of the cadres and workers. At present, in comparison to the volume of work the construction site has a shortage of hundreds of workers. By means of many contracting-out and bonus forms, the Thang Long bridge enterprise federation has concentrated on doing a better job of bringing into play the existing labor capabilities and limit to the minimum the number of supplementary workers brought in from the outside. Many production lines were reorganized and greatly improved, all-out efforts were made to reduce indirect labor, and the number of real work days was increased. With regard to some new tasks the technical cadres were slow in setting norms, so the workers demanded them immediately. Nearly all of the workers wanted to have norms and have clear contracting-out of output so that they could master their jobs, so that the quality and quantity of work could be evaluated justly and fairly. A comrade at the Thang Long precinct public security organ said that the improved economic management measures had contributed effectively to opposing negativism and that the theft of materials had greatly declined.

#### A Large Bridge, the Strength of Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship

In the fierce heat, the Soviet technicians and skilled workers worked alongside our cadres and workers to maintain the construction schedule that had been set. The technicians are assigned to the construction units and are, along with the corporation directors, ultimately responsible for the volume of work. At the construction site hundreds of technicians of 10 ethnic groups in 30 Soviet cities have come to help us build the Thang Long bridge. As Minister Dong Si Nguyen said, "This is a project of the century, one of world importance, and one of the large projects which manifest the all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union for Vietnam."

In July 1978 China cut off its aid and recalled all of its technicians, but in May 1979 the first technicians arrived at the site from the Soviet Union. In June of that year the Soviet technicians began work. The bridge was redesigned. The difficulties were gradually overcome. Our friends expanded the truss component factory at Voronezh to produce trusses for the Thang Long bridge. Over a period of nearly 4 years more than 500 workers at the construction site were trained by the technicians on the spot or sent to study in the Soviet Union. The head of the Soviet technicians, "Den-nhin" [Vietnamese phonetics] said that the Thang Long bridge enterprise federation and the Soviet technicians were certain to fulfill the important missions and absolutely would open the bridge on schedule with good quality. The motive force urging us on is the friendship between the two people and the comradeship between the Soviet and Vietnamese comrades at the construction site.

Although our country is experiencing many difficulties it is undertaking many large projects to build the material-technical bases of socialism. But so that the Thang Long bridge can maintain its construction rate, the relevant sectors and localities must provide more positive assistance with regard to material conditions, such as by stably supplying electricity to the construction site and being concerned with the living conditions of the workers who

are day and night wrestling with iron and steel and the hot weather. To allow a shortage of grain, food products, greens, or the other rationed goods is to fail to manifest a strong sense of responsibility toward the construction site. In order to open the bridge on schedule, the cooperation and assistance of the sectors and echelons are extremely important and necessary.

5616

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## LABOR

### DETAILS ON WITHDRAWAL FROM INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Paris LE MONDE in French 5-6 Jun 83 p 7

[Article by Esabelle Vichniac]

[Text] Neighboring countries to the USSR are pursuing their campaign following the delegations of Polish government employees and workers who refused to attend the international labor conference from 1 to 22 June at the Palais de Nations in Paris, more than 2,000 participants representing Vietnam (LE MONDE, 3 June) have decided not to attend this important annual meeting.

Furthermore, in a letter addressed to ILO Director Francis Banchard, Mr Nguy En Thuong, Vietnamese ambassador to the United Nations, announced that his country "regretfully feels obliged to temporarily cease its participation in the International Labor Organization for a period which cannot be determined at this time." He justifies this defection with "a certain dissatisfaction" and estimates that the "results obtained so far have not met his expectations relative to assistance and structure as well as to certain decisions based on unfounded allegations."

In fact, the "allegations" seem to be directed not only at Vietnam's labor policy but also at the USSR's; they stem from a letter dated 8 February 1982 from the United Nations to the ILO, which mentions a communication from the World Labor Confederation [CMT] in which it is noted that "a large number of Vietnamese laborers have been transferred to the USSR and other East European countries."

In response to this, a commission of ILO experts requested clarifications from the Soviet Government regarding the situation of these Vietnamese laborers who, according to the CMT and to ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Unions) are subjected to forced labor at the construction sites of the Siberian gas pipeline.

Hanoi's ambassador makes no reference to this matter, though it was brought up in the commission of expert's report, now under examination by the international labor organization. In his letter, the ambassador indicates that his

government's decision is also the result of financial difficulties which his country is experiencing and which prevent it from settling its contribution obligation to the ILO budget. For 1983, this amounts to \$31,016, not to mention \$31,519 in arrears.

In his response, Mr Banchard states that he "sincerely regrets" the Vietnamese Government's decision.

12215

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## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### COLUMN REPLIES ON SCHOLARSHIP SYSTEM FROM ETHNIC MINORITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 83 p 2

[ Reply to Readers column: "About Scholarship System Applicable to Ethnic Minority Students" ]

[ Text ] A number of readers (in the highlands) wrote to NHAN DAN to ask about the scholarship system applicable to students from the ethnic minorities who are attending colleges and vocational middle schools. The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education has the following reply:

1. According to Circular No 30/TT-QLHS of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and Interministerial Circular No 157/TT-LB of the Ministries of Higher Education and Finance, the ethnic minority students attending colleges, advanced schools and vocational middle schools are granted various kinds of scholarships as follows: full scholarships of 22 dong a month for college and advanced school students and 20 dong a month for vocational middle school students, if they come from the ethnic minorities in the lowlands like Tay, Nung, Muong, Thai, etc.

Special scholarships: 28 dong a month for college and advanced school students; 26 dong a month for vocational middle school students, if they are ethnic minority students in the highlands like Mong, Dao, Lo Lo, Nhang, etc.; ethnic minority students in the lowlands like Tay, Nung, Muong, Thai, etc. but are orphans and have nobody to support them; and (all students) are children of dead heroes or orphans, or children of wounded and disabled soldiers and have nobody to support them.

2. Following Decision No 219/CP dated 29 May 1981 of the Council of Ministers, their scholarships and uniform student allowances are now doubled. Thus full scholarships are 44 and 40 dong a month and special scholarships, 56 and 52 dong a month, for the different levels of education as explained above.



3. At present, in every province there are positive regulations defining the geographical areas -- the Meo highlands, lowlands and delta -- for students from the ethnic minorities to enjoy the privileges that the procedures and policies of the party and state grant the children of ethnic minority people.

5598

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## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### PORNOGRAPHY CATERER DISCOVERED, 'PUNISHED SEVERELY'

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 83 p 3

[Article by Thanh Lang: "Determination To Defeat the Multifaceted Sabotage War of the Enemy: Severely Punish Spreaders of Depraved Culture"]

[Text] Le Thi Minh, a 16 year old girl residing in the 16th Ward, 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City, a cartoon novel in her hand, was standing in front of a bookshop at 60, Dang Thi Nhu Street. Seeing that she was alone, the bookshop owner made her acquaintance and suggested:

--We have interesting books here. Do you want to borrow some?

--Yes, I do.

The bookshop owner brought out 15 typewritten books under the same title: "Life of a 15 Year Old Virgin." Finding that the title was attractive and suitable for her age, Le Thi Minh handed 40 dong to the bookshop owner to rent 1 of the books and then brought it home for reading. On finding that her younger sister had a strange book, Minh's elder sister asked to see it. After turning the first pages and finding that they were all crammed with lewd words and lust whetting stories, Minh's elder sister immediately reported to the Ward People's committee and handed the book over to it. Based on the disclosure by Minh and her family, public security agents in the ward and the First Precinct organized the tracking down and arrest of the pornographic books distributor.

There was a man aged over 40 with a gaunt face and a pitch dark beard, his ears completely covered by his curly hair. He was persuading a teenage girl to read a magazine called "Playboy"--that is, "Philanderer." On opening the magazine, the girl saw many prurient images. Right at that moment, the public security agents quickly confiscated the evidence and took the magazine owner to the district public security station where he declared that his name was Bui Dinh Ha, the owner of the bookshop located at 60 Dang Thi Nhu Street.

A former paratrooper under the U.S.--puppet regime, Bui Dinh Ha was treated leniently by the revolution and allowed to go home and live with his family. Instead of earning his living by honest means, he continued to act as a

henchman of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists in carrying out psywar activities to poison the minds of our youths and teenagers and to lead them into a depraved lifestyle. He had zealously sought for and collected various kinds of pornographic books, magazines, drawings and photos funneled into the country from abroad or left behind by the U.S.--puppet regime. He had sold and rented these depraved cultural products not only to make money but mainly to undermine the wholesome thoughts of our youths and teenagers. The search of his bookshop by the revolutionary administration agents revealed 231 books of a reactionary and pornographic nature, old pornographic books brought into the country from abroad as well as new ones written by himself and designed to be circulated from hand to hand with the aim of poisoning our young generation and undermining and disorienting their wholesome thinking patterns.

Bui Dinh Ha was not only the author of but also the real character in his autobiography entitled "My Live"--a 100-page novel replete with lascivious stories. He had also written many other depraved books and concealed various photos of high-ranking officers of the U.S.--puppet regime in the hope of reviving a tendency to restore the former regime and to oppose the revolution.

Many youths, teenagers and parents were very angry on learning that the contents of the books written by Ha were aimed at poisoning the younger generation. The revolutionary administration has punished him severely in accordance with the people's aspirations.

9332

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### NEGATIVE ACTIVITIES ELIMINATED IN SOC SON DISTRICT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 83 p 3

[Article by Hoang Giang: "Negative Phenomena Eliminated in a 'Hot Spot' of Soc Son District"]

[Text] Phu Lo belongs to Soc Son District on the outskirts of Hanoi. Located in the village are many units, organs, enterprises and economic installations of the state; next to it is a railroad station and many warehousing parks; it is also on the way to the international airport, at the junction of two national highways, No 2 and No 3, where a small city has formed around the junction. At the same time this has also been the "operational area" of the smugglers and illegal traders and the birthplace of many negative phenomena in the social life of the area for many, many years. A question has been raised: "Why is it that in the past when the village had all the cadres it needed with a large militia and police force, the security situation of Phu Lo was still bad? And what has Phu Lo done these days to bring about a transformation in the work of maintaining public order and security?"

#### First of All, the Internal Machinery Must Be Clean

The Party committee of Phu Lo organized many political meetings to raise the quality of the Party organization, making it truly clean and solid. The Party organization has criticized and reviewed the work of unexemplary cadres and Party members, of those lacking in responsibility in carrying out economic management, in the protection of the material bases and in the promotion of the collective ownership of the people. The party organization has severely criticized and sanctioned a number of cadres and Party members who took advantage of their positions for corrupt purposes, to get free dinners and gifts, and to violate the property of the people. Through Party activities the sense of responsibility has been raised in the mind of cadres and members of the party organization, 72 percent of the Party members in the party organization have been issued Party cards and those unqualified have been expelled from the Party. Those who have taken property from the collective, no matter how much or how little, have had to return it. After cleansing the party organization, the Party committee and the local authorities have expanded the movement of struggle against negative phenomena into the whole population, using the party chapter as the leading nuclei to

carry out the movement from the top down to the production brigades, using the small street block near the junction of Highway 2 and Highway 3 as the pilot and leading point for the whole movement--since this is precisely the "hot spot" of the village. The content of the movement for fighting negative phenomena has been clearly determined as: "We must get the people to clearly realize the vicious plots and poisonous tricks of the enemy as they take full advantage of every loophole and every difficulty we might encounter, especially of the difficulties found in the economic and living conditions of our people at the present time, to proceed with their multifaceted war of sabotage and to weaken our country."

The Party echelons and the local authorities have promoted democracy and struggled to carry out criticism and self-criticism, pointing out clearly the targets and the tricks involved in the illegal activities and collusions meant to steal state property, the families which have been sheltering illegal operators and goods, those taking advantage of their positions to occupy collective land, to indulge in corruption, to cheat, indulge in drinking, gamble or engage fortunetellers, and those accustomed to serving as the broadcasters of inaccurate news or as psywar pawns.

The Party committee has properly led the ideological work, has launched the masses on a movement to discover and denounce many people or activities that are illegal or who are illegal residents. The people's committee and the police together with the village military cadres have gone over the people involved, gone over the household lists and selling licenses in the street block, eliminated the stalls that are set up on the street, causing difficulties to the traffic and occupying public land illegally, and organized for the education of minor violators. Major violators have all been warned by the village authorities and they have had to reimburse the state, depending on the gravity of their offense. Other corrupt social habits such as gambling, fortunetelling, bootlegging, etc., have all been dealt with appropriately. These appropriate and determined measures that are informed by sentiment and reason have had the full support of the people. Many people have denounced scores of illegal affairs and people engaged in illegal activities, and in one instance recovering nearly 10 kilograms of white silver for the state. There are long-time smugglers who have been operating for many years and who now have been brought before the law.

#### Promote the Strength of Nucleus Forces

The Party committee has determined the position and capabilities of the militia and police force, and therefore has constantly taken care of building and perfecting the ranks of cadres and complemented them with responsible cadres that are capable of organizing and commanding the militia, of organizing and consolidating the people's security cells. The organizational structure of the police force and of the militia has been reinvigorated, and those lacking in the criteria for the militia and the police force have been expelled. The militia detachments organized patrol and guard activities to protect the people's property, to protect the political security and public order and safety of the society. The people's security forces and the police ranks also were organized into a broad network which spread within the

population to each production brigade, each populated area, each block of families. In this movement to fight negative phenomena, the militia is considered the nucleus force and it has clearly expressed its capabilities and strength in the direct struggle and confrontation with the obstinate and recidivist elements. The militia has together with the people's police force arrested many for smuggling, illegal possession, gambling, and sabotage, thus maintaining political and public security in the village, protecting the property of the people and the state.

#### Close Coordination With Nearby Forces and Units

Within the confines of the village there are also the troop units, the various enterprises and economic installations of the state, which make the control and maintenance of public security and order extremely complex. Clearly recognizing this situation, the Party committee and the village people's committee have actively put the question to the troop units, organs, and enterprises, thus concretely dividing the scope of one another's activities and protection duties and coming to an agreed formula for combined protection of public security and combat readiness. Thanks to this close coordination and to a constant exchange and communication of information on the situation between the local authorities and the various organs and units, a number of thefts of public property have been discovered and stopped in time. The troop unit X has organized a military inspection cell which combines its work with the militia in the task of maintaining public order and security in trouble spots which is why the situation of great confusion and obstruction to traffic in the populated areas on the sides of the highways has clearly been improved.

These are preliminary results accomplished in Phu Lo, the unit which is presently leading in the movement to protect the Fatherland's security in Soc Son District. The results accomplished so far have brought back faith and enthusiasm in the population, and the cases of stealing and negative phenomena have decreased tremendously. The movement for protecting public security is becoming fairly solidly implanted.

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